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THE ARMY.

PAYMASTERS serving in the District of New Mexico are instructed by General Orders No. 30, headquarters Department of the Missouri, October 24, that they are in every respect subject to the control of the chief paymaster of this department. They will make their communications to and through him, as is required of other paymasters in the department.

By authority of the War Department, the unassigned recruits now at Benicia Barracks, sent from the Cavalry Depot for the Third Cavalry, will be assigned to the companies of the First Cavalry by the regimental commander. Assignments will be made to fill the companies serving in the Department of Arizona to the maximum. All enlisted men and laundresses at Benicia Barracks, for the Third Cavalry, and for companies of the First Cavalry stationed in the Department of Arizona, were sent by the steamer *Newbern*, leaving October 21, to Fort Yuma, California.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sheridan has issued a General Order, directing that "so far as the provisions of General Orders No. 66, of November 1, 1871, from the War Department, relate to his military division they will be carried into effect as follows: First, The division will consist of a Department of Dakota, headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.; Major-General Hancock, commanding. Second, Department of Missouri, composed of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth; Brigadier-General John Pope, commanding. Third, Department of Texas, composed of Texas and the Indian Territory, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas; Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, commanding. Fourth, The Department of the Platte being discontinued, and the territory heretofore composing it attached to the Department of Missouri, and the Indian Territory being transferred from the Department of Missouri to the Department of Texas, Brigadier-General Augur will, as soon as practicable, convey the records of the Department of the Platte to Fort Leavenworth, and explain in person to Brigadier-General Pope the disposition of the troops in his late command. The depots of supply at Omaha will remain there, subject to the orders of the divisional commander, the officers in charge of them reporting to the chiefs of their respective branches of the staff at those headquarters."

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from O'Fallen Station, Nebraska, November 2, 1871, as follows: "Spotted Tail, chief of the Sioux Indians, arrived at Alkali station on or about the 19th of November, where he elected to receive his supplies. They were forwarded from Fort McPherson, Nebraska, in charge of Lieutenant Emory and Mr. Cody (the latter better known as Buffalo Bill), who superintended their distribution. He complains that he has been cheated out of his supplies, and that his agent lives too far away from his reservation (at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory). That he is Red Cloud's agent and not his. That he wants an agent for himself, and that he wants an agent who will live with his people. He wishes his reservation extended up the White river, as the supply of water on the reservation is not sufficient during the winter season. He also wants his provisions sent to his reservation this winter. He will not have an Army officer for his agent. His band numbers about 270 lodges or 2,000 people, and can muster about 250 full-grown warriors, who are very expert in the use of their weapons, and are as fine looking a body of Indians as I have seen on the Plains. They appear to be friendly and say that they desire to live at peace and harmony with the whites. But for all this they are quite reserved, and are not as cordial as they were before the late war. Company M, Second Cavalry, has been transferred from Plum Creek, Nebraska, to Omaha Barracks, Nebraska. Company K, Second Cavalry, is still stationed at O'Fallen Station, but as the grass is burned in this vicinity, they will receive orders to move from here to Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, in a few days."

CAPTAIN Camillo C. Carr, Company I, First Cavalry, returning from leave and finding his company had changed stations during his absence from Camp McDermitt, Nevada, to Fort Yuma, California, reported to the headquarters, Military Division of the Pacific, and was ordered to join his proper station in the Department of Arizona.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 6, 1871.

Tuesday, October 31.

SECOND Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, Fourth Cavalry, will report in person to the General of the Army.

By direction of the President, Post Chaplain George P. Van Wyck is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Wallace, Kansas, and will report to the commanding general Department of the South, Louisville, Ky., for assignment to duty at Atlanta, Ga.

So much of paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 351, September 8, 1871, from this office, as directs Post Chaplain Aquila A. Reese to "report without delay to the commanding officer Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, for assignment," is hereby revoked, and he will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty at Fort Wallace, Kansas.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of July 28, 1866, First Lieutenant Thomas T. Thornburgh, Second Artillery, is hereby detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the East Tennessee University, Knoxville, Tenn., and will report accordingly without delay.

By direction of the President, Private John H. Whitlow, General Service U. S. Army, now on duty at the Executive Mansion, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date October 1, 1871.

So much of Special Orders No. 405, paragraph 4, October 14, 1871, from this office, as relieved Captain James W. Scully, assistant quartermaster, from duty in the Department of Dakota and assigned him to duty as chief quartermaster Department of the Lakes, is hereby revoked.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Major Joseph A. Potter, quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report to the commanding general Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster of that department.

Wednesday, November 1.

Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted Captain John Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Captain R. P. Wilson, Fifth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 178, October 10, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended sixty days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Charles A. Johnson, Fourteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 179, October 12, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended sixty days.

Hospital Steward John W. Barney, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Surgeon-General's office, will report in person without delay to the acting chief medical purveyor, New York city, for duty in his office. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Thursday, November 2.

The leave of absence granted Colonel F. F. Flint, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 199, September 20, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended ten days.

As soon as Special Orders No. 369, September 20, 1871, from this office, have been complied with, the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare and forward, under proper charge, the following detachments of recruits: One hundred (via Indianola, Texas), to San Antonio, Texas, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Department of Texas for assignment to the Fourth Cavalry; one hundred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to the Eighth Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Friday, November 3.

Captain S. B. M. Young, Eighth Cavalry, recruiting officer, Chicago, Illinois, is, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, hereby authorized to draw two months' pay in advance.

By direction of the President, and until further orders, the geographical boundaries of the late Department of the Platte will be continued pay district under the charge of its chief paymaster, Major Benjamin Alvord, subject to the direction and orders of the commanding general Military Division of the Missouri. The Indian Territory south of Kansas will be, for the purposes of payment, continued, as heretofore, a part of the Department of the Missouri, subject to the orders of the commanding general of that department.

By direction of the President, Colonel William H. Emory, Fifth Cavalry, is hereby assigned to duty according to his commission of brevet major-general.

The leave of absence granted Captain Edwin M. Coates, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 186, September 4, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended ninety days.

Saturday, November 4.

Private Philip Newshafter, Company D, Third Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following-named officers of the Medical Department are hereby relieved from duty in their respective departments, and will proceed to New York city, reporting by letter, upon their arrival there, to the Surgeon-General: Assistant Surgeon Alexander H. Hoff, Department of

California; Assistant Surgeon Peter Moffatt, Department of the Columbia.

The leave of absence granted Surgeon DeWitt C. Peters in Special Orders No. 393, October 7, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended sixty days.

The resignation of Major Junius B. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 10, 1871.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 70, of May 31, 1871, from headquarters Department of the East, directing that Private Philip Weber, Company A, Seventh Cavalry, now in confinement at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, "forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances due at the date of promulgation of this sentence; to be confined at hard labor in charge of the guard for one year, wearing a twelve pound ball attached to his right leg by a chain three feet long, and to forfeit to the United States seven-eighths of his monthly pay per month during the same period, the term of confinement to be considered as commencing March 25, 1871," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement and returned to duty with his command upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Thomas F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry, in Special Orders No. 159, October 9, 1871, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby further extended three months.

Monday, November 6.

Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 397, October 10, 1871, from this office, transferring Superintendents John Trindle, national cemetery at Barrancas, Florida, and Charles N. Ruby, national cemetery at Natchez, Miss., is hereby revoked on the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General.

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 30, of June 17, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, as directs that Private Michael Dudley, Company F, Eighteenth Infantry, now in confinement at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, "be confined for the period of four years," is hereby so far remitted as to make the term of his confinement two years, commencing June 17, 1871, the date of the promulgation of his sentence in orders.

Private John Jackson, Company A, Fifteenth Infantry, discharged by Special Orders No. 353, paragraph 2, of September 9, 1871, from this office, upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment be refunded to the United States, having paid the sum of \$65 69 in excess of the estimated amount of expenses, that amount will be returned to William H. Jackson, Esq., St. Clairsville, Ohio, upon application therefor to Major William B. Rochester, paymaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

A board of officers to consist of Brigadier-General J. K. Barnes, surgeon-general; Colonel Robert Allen, assistant quartermaster-general; Colonel T. G. Piche, First Infantry; Major O. A. Mack, First Infantry; Major S. V. Benét, Ordnance Department, will assemble in the War Department Building at 12 m. on Wednesday, the 8th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon samples of infantry equipments submitted for inspection by the Quartermaster-General. The junior member will record the proceedings.

Musician William Moffit, General Service U. S. Army, now supposed to be at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, will be forwarded under guard to Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and delivered to the commanding officer there. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

ARMY PERSONAL.

PAYMASTER H. C. Pratt, U. S. Army, was ordered, October 30, to proceed to and pay the troops at the following-named posts: Fort Gratiot, Michigan; Fort Macinac, Michigan; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of two months, was granted Second Lieutenant William Davis, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, November 1.

MAJOR Frank Bridgman, paymaster U. S. Army, was relieved October 27 from duty as member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Union, New Mexico, and Captain A. S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, detailed as member of said court.

MAJOR R. A. Kinzie, paymaster U. S. A., was ordered, October 26, to pay the troops stationed at Chicago and Rock Island, Illinois, to the 31st day of October, 1871, and will proceed to the latter point for this purpose at as early a date after the 1st of November as practicable.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of two months, was granted Second Lieutenant Silas Popoon, Tenth Cavalry, October 31. This leave to take effect from the 1st day of February, 1872.

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, of the 19th inst., Captain DeWitt C. Poole, Twenty-second Infantry, was detailed, by orders from the headquarters Department of Dakota, Oct. 28, to inspect the second division of one hundred miles of telegraph line

completed by Mr. R. J. Percy (on the route from Yankton to Fort Sully, D. T.), under contract with the United States Government.

MAJOR Joseph A. Potter, quartermaster U. S. Army, is announced as the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes.

WELLINGTON H. Ent, who served during the war as colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania reserves, died at Bloomsburg, Pa., on Sunday, November 5.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days was granted to Captain James E. Putnam, Twelfth Infantry, October 23, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Military Division of the Pacific.

MAJOR John Green, First Cavalry, was relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona October 21, and directed to report for orders to the commanding officer Department of the Columbia.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted Second Lieutenant Maurice Kraszynski, Twelfth Infantry, October 30, at the expiration of which he will report for instructions to the commanding general of the Division of the Pacific.

SECOND Lieutenant John H. Gifford, Second Artillery, subpoenaed as witness in the case of the United States v. W. B. Bird, through headquarters Department of the Columbia, was ordered October 21, to report to the department commander at Portland, Oregon. When his presence on this duty is no longer required, he will return to his station.

LEAVE of absence granted Captain James G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster, by Special Orders No. 70, paragraph 2, headquarters Department of Arizona, October 2, 1871, was extended, October 23, thirty days. At the expiration of his leave, Captain Lee will report for instructions to the chief quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending November 7, 1871: Major J. B. McKibbin, Tenth Cavalry; Colonel H. Brooks, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant J. W. Roder, Fourth Artillery; Colonel T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. Army; Captain A. C. Wildrick, Third Artillery; Captain G. B. Sanford, First Cavalry; Colonel W. N. Grier, U. S. Army.

THE appointment of Second Lieutenant T. W. Lord, as regimental quartermaster of the Twentieth Infantry, having been approved by the Honorable Secretary of War to date the 1st instant, he was relieved from duty at Fort Ransom, Dakota Territory, by orders from headquarters Department of Dakota, and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty without delay.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, was granted Major George Gibson, Fifth Infantry, October 30, to date from November 1, 1871; and leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect when in the opinion of the commanding officer District of New Mexico his services can be best spared, to First Lieutenant J. P. Willard, Fifteenth Infantry.

THE presence of Captain Richard H. Pond, Twelfth Infantry, Captain Richard C. Parker, Twelfth Infantry, First Lieutenant Edward B. Hubbard, Second Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Hurst, Twelfth Infantry, being no longer required by the president of the retiring board in San Francisco, these officers were ordered, October 30, to return to their stations without delay.

IN compliance with paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 129, current series War Department, Adjutant-General's office, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Myers, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, received orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, October 31, to proceed to Santa Fé, N. M., reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer District of New Mexico, for duty as chief quartermaster District of New Mexico.

CAPTAIN John Hartley, Twenty-second Infantry, First Lieutenant M. E. Hogan, Twenty-second Infantry, and Second Lieutenant W. J. Campbell, Twenty-second Infantry, have been appointed a board of officers to meet at Crow Creek Agency, D. T., November 15, for the purpose of inventorying and appraising the value of the Government property transferred by the military authorities to the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department upon the abandonment of that station.

FIRST Lieutenant William R. Parnell, First Cavalry, in returning to Camp Harney, Oregon, with escort, on Tuesday, October 24, by steamer to Sacramento, was ordered to receive at Benicia Barracks all enlisted men assigned to Companies B, F, G, and H, First Cavalry. He will conduct the men for F, G, and H companies to their posts; those for Company B will be turned over to the commanding officer Camp Bidwell, to be sent to Fort Klamath.

UPON being relieved as chief quartermaster District of New Mexico, by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Myers, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, Captain A. J. McGonnigle, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, will repair to Fort Union, New Mexico, and take post thereat as depot quartermaster. Upon being relieved by Captain McGonnigle, Captain A. S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, will at once proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, and report for duty thereat as post quartermaster.

MAJOR J. J. Dana, quartermaster U. S. Army, was relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, October 31, and will transfer the public property and money in his charge to Captain John P. Hawkins, chief commissary of subsistence of this department, who, in addition to his present duties, will temporarily perform those of chief quartermaster of the department. Upon being relieved Major Dana will proceed to comply with the requirements of paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 405, of October 14, 1871, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

PARAGRAPH 3, Special Orders No. 231, current series,

from the headquarters Department of Dakota, November 2, is so modified as to read "upon arrival at Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, Acting Assistant Surgeon E. L. Shurley, U. S. Army, will be relieved from the duties to which he was assigned by paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 12, headquarters escort for engineers Northern Pacific railroad, and will proceed without delay and report to the commanding officer of Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, for duty."

THE following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for the week ending October 31, 1871: Second Lieutenant J. H. Hurst, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. R. Parnell, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Charles Morton, Third Cavalry; Major George P. Ihrie, paymaster U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant M. Kraszynski, Twelfth Infantry; Captain R. H. Pond, Twelfth Infantry; Captain J. G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster; Captain C. C. Carr, First Cavalry; Colonel Alvan C. Gillem, First Cavalry; Colonel A. W. Preston (retired).

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at the Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York city, November 3, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch, Eighth Infantry. Detail for the court: Captain L. L. Langdon, First Artillery; Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery; Captain F. L. Guenther, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant C. P. Eakin, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant John Pope, Jr., First Artillery; Second Lieutenant D. M. Taylor, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant H. L. Harris, First Artillery. First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, First Artillery, assistant judge-advocate of the department, is appointed judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, November 8, for the trial of First Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, Twentieth Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Hunt, Twentieth Infantry; Major W. H. Lewis, Seventh Infantry; Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army; Captain G. B. Dandy, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army; Captain Henry Inman, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army; Captain William Fletcher, Twentieth Infantry; Captain William Stanley, Twentieth Infantry. First Lieutenant S. E. Carnerosa, Twentieth Infantry, judge-advocate.

AN order from the headquarters Department of Dakota, October 30, announces that official notice has been received at these headquarters, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, of the following promotions of officers serving in this command, which are promulgated for the information of all concerned: Second Lieutenant M. C. Sanbourne, Company B, Seventh Infantry, Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, to be first lieutenant vice Benson, appointed regimental adjutant, which carries him to Company G, Camp Baker, Montana Territory. Second Lieutenant T. W. Lord, Twentieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, having been appointed regimental quartermaster. The officers are now serving at the stations to which their promotion carries them.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, New York, September 30, 1871, and of which Captain Joseph S. Conrad, Second Infantry, is president, the following cadets were arraigned and tried: 1. Cadet George H. Evans, U. S. Military Academy. Charge—"Violation of paragraph 116, U. S. Military Academy Regulations," in absenting himself from his room without authority. To which charge and specification the accused pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced "To be confined in light prison, when not on duty, for three months, and to walk equipped as for parade every Saturday from 2 P. M. until retreat, until the 1st of June 1872." 2. Cadet Thomas B. Nichols, U. S. Military Academy. Charge—"Disorderly conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," in creating a disturbance during call to quarters, and while the cadets were at study, by discharging his rifle in the hall of Cadet Barracks. To which the accused pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced "To be confined to the Barrack yard, when not on duty, for the period of three months, and to walk fully equipped as for parade every Saturday from 2 P. M. until the first call for parade during the same period."

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, November 2, 1871. }

General Orders No. 67.

Hereafter the price of Buffalo overshoes and woolen mittens, issued to the Army will be as follows viz.: Buffalo overshoes, one dollar and twenty cents per pair.

Woolen mittens, twenty-two cents per pair.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company H, Second Artillery, from Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal., to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., October 24.
Company I, Third Artillery, from Charleston, S. C., to Spartanburg, S. C., October 26.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has returned to Washington from Philadelphia, where he has been investigating the deficit in the case of Colonel Forbes, the suspended pension agent in that city. The Commissioner reports that his investigations show a clear case of defalcation, amounting to \$32,000, and without the slightest mitigating circumstance. He will of course be removed and a new incumbent to the office appointed without delay. The Commissioner says it remains now for the law to take its proper course in this matter. Judge J. W. Wright, of Washington, formerly of Indiana, is charged with having defrauded the Government of a large amount in connection with bounties due the soldiers of the Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole tribes of Indians.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION U. S.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
BOSTON, November 2, 1871.

At a stated meeting of this commandery held at the Parker House, School street, on Wednesday evening, November 1, the following-named candidates were duly elected companions of the order of the first class: Colonel Francis J. Parker, late colonel Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers; Captain Charles H. Drew, late Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; Brigadier-General William A. Aiken, late acting assistant paymaster U. S. Navy, and quartermaster-general of the State of Connecticut; Brevet Major Luther S. Bent, late captain Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Campbell, late Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Bruce, late captain Thirtieth New Hampshire Volunteers.

JAMES B. BELL, Recorder,
No. 12 Old State House.

At a stated meeting of the commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, held at the quarters, No. 1103 Walnut street, Philadelphia, November 1, at half-past seven o'clock, the following named candidates for membership were balloted for, and duly elected companions of the order: of the first class, Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas J. Jordan, U. S. volunteers; Captain George T. Robinson, Tenth Cavalry; Brevet Captain Alexander S. B. Keyes, U. S. Army, first lieutenant Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Louis V. Caziare, Second Artillery; late captain U. S. volunteers.

COLONEL DE TROBRIAND, commanding the Thirtieth Infantry, has issued the following order with reference to the death of Captain Charles H. Whittelsey:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTIETH U. S. INFANTRY, }
FORT FRED STEELE, W. T., October 27, 1871. }

General Orders No. 59.
For the second time within a few weeks it becomes the painful duty of the colonel commanding to announce to this regiment the loss by death of one of its officers. Captain Charles H. Whittelsey died at Fort Bridger on the 18th instant, after a long and painful disease. His useful and brilliant services during the war, secured to him in July, 1866, an appointment in the regular Army as captain in the Thirtieth Infantry. Subsequently, on the reorganization of the Army, he was assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry, and was in command of his company when death took him from among us.

During his military career, Captain Whittelsey filled with distinction different positions; among which, the important one of assistant adjutant-general of the Provisional Corps organized for a short time after the war. In all, he proved equal to the highest expectations, and while his military commanders will bear testimony to his ability and efficiency as an officer, all those who knew him will recollect with feelings of affection and regret, his excellent qualities as a gentleman.

In token of respect to his memory, the officers of the command will wear the usual badge of mourning during thirty days.

By order of Colonel R. de Trobriand.

H. C. PRATT,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Thirtieth Infantry.

FRANCIS T. King, member of the Orthodox Society of Friends, and Mr. Gibson, agent for the Osage Indians, have had separate interviews with the Secretary of the Interior and President Grant, also with the Board of Indian Commissioners, on the subject of the present condition of the Osage Indians. Agent Gibson represents that there are over eight hundred white trespassers from Kansas on the new Osage Reservation, which was recently set apart for those Indians by the Government under the most solemn pledges that white intruders should be kept away, the Indians having been forced to sell their lands in Kansas about a year ago, owing to similar encroachments. The surveyors recently sent there by the Government to fix the line of ninety-six degrees, immediately out of which their new reservation is located, make the line four miles west of the previous official surveys, by which the choicest lands in the valley of the Cuna river will be taken from the Osages, thus pushing these Indians upon a mountainous region which is worthless for agricultural purposes.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from the Hooper Valley, Indian Reservation, reports that the agents appointed by the President last winter upon the nomination of the Methodist Conference, have been very successful in their management of the Indians, who were formerly the dread and the terror of the whites. He says: "They have harvested 500 acres of hay and grain without a single Indian's refusing to work, and have never had to punish one for disobedience. They have established a school, and numbers of children who had no idea of the alphabet are now rapidly learning to write, and can readily read words of five or six letters. A large Sunday-school is also in successful operation. An organ used in both day and Sunday-schools delights the pupils, and they readily follow their teacher in singing simple school melodies; they can be heard humming these over at any hour of the day. We teach them the elements of Christianity, and every Sunday tell them some Bible story which interests them. We have little hope of benefiting, materially, the old Indians; but have all confidence in being able to civilize and Christianize the rising generation, provided the President's policy is carried out to its full extent. It will take time, but it is possible and practicable."

DR. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, auditor-general elect of the State, died November 5, at the age of forty-two years. He entered the military service in 1861 as surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and in 1865 acted as superintendent and medical director of the Northern Department with Generals Heintzelman and Hooker. He was of Quaker descent and a nephew of the late Edwin M. Stanton.

THE funeral services of Mrs. Ellen Pearson, widow of the late Admiral George F. Pearson, took place at the Rockingham House, in Portsmouth, N. H., November 4, and was largely attended by the relatives and friends of the deceased. Rev. Dr. Bingham, of the Episcopal Church, conducted the services.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE remains of General Robert Anderson will be conveyed to America in the U. S. frigate *Guerriere*.

THE U. S. steamer *Saco*, fifth rate (3), has been detached from the European fleet and ordered to the Asiatic fleet by way of the Suez Canal.

ORDERS have been issued from the Navy Department detaching all the officers from the *Franklin*, recently arrived from Europe, and placing them on waiting orders.

THE *Nantasket* and *Shammut* were both at Samana, October 3, the latter ship awaiting the arrival of her relief, the *Kansas*, when it is expected she will sail for the South Atlantic.

SURGEON King of the U. S. Navy, accused of the murder of Chief Engineer Kellogg, U. S. Navy, at Key West, last winter, has just been tried in Manatee county, Florida, and acquitted.

THE U. S. steamer *Monongahela*, third rate (11), at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, is being rebuilt, retaining but few of the timbers of the old craft, which met with such severe straining by the great tidal wave at St. Thomas.

A DESPATCH from Port-au-Prince, October 23, via Havana, November 5, 1871, reports that the case of the steamer *Hornet* is still pending. The Spanish Consul has despatched a war steamer to Havana for further instructions.

THE schooner *Maria Bladen*, from Turk's Island, at Halifax, N. S., November 4, 1871, reports that she spoke the French line-of-battle ship *Amazon* with loss of rudder, all her spars, and was in a very helpless condition. She was under steam, with a dragout to steer with.

REAR-ADMIRAL Alden, commanding the European fleet, was expected to leave Washington on Friday of this week with General Sherman and Colonel Audenried and Lieutenant Grant, U. S. Army (son of the President), for New York, where they will join the *Wabash*, and will probably sail for Madeira on Saturday.

THE U. S. *Wachusett* arrived at Gibraltar on the 23d of September, meeting the *Richmond* homeward bound after a three weeks' stay in Lisbon. Went to Tangier, Africa, on the 26th, remained two days, and returned to Gibraltar. Ordered to sail on the 30th for Malaga, Spain. All well.

THE Fourth Auditor has issued a circular to the disbursing officers of the Navy requiring them hereafter to forward to him copies of orders received attaching them to or detaching them from vessels or stations. They will also be required to state when they actually enter upon or are relieved from such duties.

THE U. S. steamer *Suvarna*, fourth rate (7), Lieutenant-Commander W. N. Allen commanding, arrived at Fort Monroe November 4 from the West Indies, via Key West; all on board well. This vessel has been absent on that station two years, and returns for repairs, as her machinery is out of order and she needs a general overhauling. The health of the squadron in the West Indies is reported good.

It is expected that the U. S. steamer *Wyoming*, fourth rate (6), now at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, will be put into commission and proceed to Boston to receive her propeller. All her crew were recently sent to the *Wabash*, and the ship is now awaiting the arrival of men, the officers having reported. All the enlisted men on board the *Vandalia* were also sent to the *Wabash*.

ON Sunday, October 29, 1871, Master Joe. M. Wilson of the U. S. Navy, died of heart disease at Sullivan, Indiana, aged 28 years. The deceased entered the Naval Academy in the year 1861, graduated in 1865, was ordered to the U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*, and sailed to West Indies; was transferred to the *Iroquois*, and joined the Asiatic squadron in 1867; was transferred to the *Mauves*. Returned home from Japan via San Francisco in 1870, and was on waiting orders until his death.

A NAVAL officer writes us from on board the *Juniate*, Ferrol, Spain, October 23, 1871, as follows: "In a late number of the JOURNAL it is stated that the King of Belgium sent a letter of thanks to this ship for exertions in saving the lives of some persons capsized in the Scheldt. No such letter was ever received, and I doubt if written. A boat containing a number of ladies and gentlemen capsized near Her Britannic Majesty's yacht the *Victoria* and *Albert* then lying off Antwerp. Lieutenant H. H. Rawson, royal navy, and Engineer Aiken, royal navy, both belonging to the royal yacht, went overboard to the rescue and succeeded in saving several persons. Both officers had their hands badly cut by the friction of the ropes by which they supported themselves when they jumped overboard, the tide of the Scheldt being very strong. Great credit is due to both these officers for their conduct on the occasion. A boat was dispatched from this ship it is true, but she only picked up the boat that had been capsized, which was duly restored to the owners. If not too late I would be glad if you would make this correction for the benefit of the gallant officers to whom the real credit is due."

THE U. S. steamer *Nantasket*, fourth rate (7), arrived at Cape Haytien on the 9th of October from Santiago de Cuba, en route for Samana, and left again on the 17th, after taking in a supply of coal. James Marshall, captain of the foretop, a veteran sailor, well known to naval

officers as boatswain's mate in charge of the yacht *America* during the year 1865, died on the 12th of October of typhoid fever. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Cape Haytien. This is the only death which has occurred on board the *Nantasket* since her departure from the United States in October, 1869. The health of all on board remains excellent.

LIEUTENANT Commander James M. Prichett, died at his home at Centerville, Ind., on the 24th of October last, of typhoid pneumonia. Lieutenant Commander Prichett was born in Indiana August 25, 1836, and entered the Naval Academy May 27, 1852. He was commissioned lieutenant April 3, 1861, and lieutenant commander January 2, 1864. His first duty was on the steamer *Mississippi*, in the East India squadron. He was ordered to the *Washington* in 1861, and served during the war in Mississippi flotilla and squadron and was present at the siege of Vicksburg and numerous skirmishes. In 1864-5 he was attached to the U. S. steamer *Mahopac*, South Atlantic blockading squadron, and since the war has been attached to the *Augusta*, European fleet, *Tuscarora*, South Pacific squadron, and the *Dacotah*, Pacific fleet. We believe the deceased leaves a wife, the daughter of Mr. A. Lee of Washington.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* reports that the United States coast survey steamer *Hassler* having on board the Agassiz exploring party took her departure from Kaighn's Point at 11 o'clock A. M., October 31, for Boston. The *Hassler* was launched on the 12th of September last, and christened by Miss Harriet Patterson, daughter of Captain Joseph Patterson. She is a beautiful vessel, measuring 162 feet on deck, 25 feet beam, and is of 400 tons burden. The engine is a compound one, 28-inch stroke, with 18 by 28-inch diameter cylinder. The speed of the vessel will be eleven miles an hour. The *Hassler* is officered as follows: Commander Philip C. Johnson, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-Commander Charles W. Kennedy, U. S. N.; Lieutenant M. S. Day, U. S. N., Navigator, and Master Remy, U. S. N., in addition to a working crew of about forty-five experienced seamen. Professors Agassiz and Hill accompany the expedition for the purpose of taking deep-sea soundings and noticing the temperature and formation of the ocean bed at various points. They will visit the Straits of Magellan, Patagonia, Rio Janeiro, and San Francisco. After cruising eight months the *Hassler* will be assigned to the Pacific border.

THE Navy-yard tug *Rocket* was recently despatched to the foot of Twenty-fourth street, North river, for the purpose of bringing off to the reception fleet now awaiting in New York harbor the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis, the Russian minister, Count Catacazy, on a visit to Admiral Rowan. He was received by Captain Davenport at the gangway and presented to Admiral Rowan. The band at the same time played the Russian national air. Pay Director Eldridge, U. S. Navy, accompanied Count Catacazy. The party were conducted to the Admiral's cabin and partook of dinner. A conference was held between the Admiral and the minister touching the reception of the Grand Duke. The following was agreed upon: The Russian minister has had Mr. Aspinwall's steam yacht *Day Dream* placed at his service, and on the squadron being signalled will proceed down the bay and be the first to board the *Seveland*. The reception squadron will weigh anchor and proceed to meet the Russian squadron and will salute the Russian Vice-Admiral's flag. The vessels will then form in line and escort the Russian minister-of-war up the bay. On arriving off the Battery Admiral Rowan's barge will be lowered, and he will be rowed on board the Russian flagship to pay a complimentary visit to the Russian Admiral and the Grand Duke. When the interchange of compliments has been concluded, the Grand Duke, Russian admiral, and Russian minister will descend into the barge and be conveyed on board the *Mary Powell*. As this takes place the vessels will fire the usual salute.

THE funeral of Lieutenant Dessatoff, of the Russian navy who was left here sick from the Imperial corvette *Vladimir*, took place from the Navy Hospital, at Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of November 3. The Russian Minister, his Secretary, Mr. Scheerkoff, the Russian General Gorloff, M. Bodisco, the Russian Consul-General, all in full uniform, were present. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Broome, major of the Marine Corps, commanded the firing party, consisting of 150 marines. The remains were conducted to the Navy-yard Chapel by the sailors, and from thence, after the prayers of the Russian Church were said by Rev. Father Bjerring, the bier was borne by the Russian Minister, Consul-General Bodisco and several officers of the navy to the cemetery, where short prayers were said in the English and Russian language. Father Bjerring previously delivered a touching address in the English language, which closed as follows: "He was a brave man, ever true in his calling; he was loved of all who knew him. In a far country and far from home we now commit him to the dust. Russia was ever in his thoughts; to see his loved ones there was his bright hope. But God had otherwise ordained it. I fulfil but a duty in signifying by words my sincere thanks for the kind care which he received at the Navy Hospital, although, alas! even the most scientific treatment of excellent physicians could not prolong his life. Go, then, in peace, our departed friend. Thou hast fought the good fight; thou hast kept the orthodox faith even in a foreign land. May God the merciful Judge reward thee with the crown of everlasting life. Amen." After the ceremonies the Russian Minister, in the name of the Emperor of Russia, thanked the officers and physicians of the United States Navy for the kindly treatment the deceased had received at their hands.

THE following is a report of exercises of the United States reception fleet in the Lower Bay, New York, October, 1871. Flagship *Congress*, eighteen months in commission; *Severn*, two years in commission; *Iroquois*, two months in commission; *Kansas*, one year in commission; Down and up lower yards—*Congress*, 43 m. 50 s.; *Severn*, 57 m.; *Kansas*, 58 m. 5 s.; *Iroquois*, left yards down and went to dinner. October 30—Making

sail to royals—*Severn*, 18 m. 30 s.; *Iroquois*, 10 m. 30 s.; bent topgallant and royal gear: *Congress*, 21 m., 30 s.; *Kansas*, 17 m., 45 s. Shifting three topsails, all royals on (time taken from signal to time all plain sail was set again)—*Congress*, 28 m.; *Severn*, 38 m. 30 s.; *Iroquois*, 26 m. 45 s.; *Kansas*, 40 m. Furl sail—*Congress*, 4 m.; *Severn*, 5 m.; *Iroquois*, 4 m. 30 s.; *Kansas*, 7 m. 30 s. Away all boats (howitzers in boats and boats in board)—*Congress*, 2 launches, 48 m.; *Severn*, 1 launch, 36 m.; *Iroquois*, 1 launch, 35 m.; *Kansas*, no launch, 17 m. Boats of *Iroquois* and *Kansas* had to pull a long distance to flagship against a strong tide to report. Making sail to royals—*Severn*, 12 m.; *Iroquois*, 9 m. Furl light sails, and took one reef in topsails—*Severn*, 3 m.; *Iroquois*, 3 m. Double reefed topsails—*Severn*, 3 m.; *Iroquois*, 3 m. Three reefs in topsails, one in foresail, and down topgallant masts—*Severn*, reefing, 2 m.; *Iroquois*, 2 m.; *Severn*, reefed and sent down masts, 11 m.; *Iroquois*, 10 m. Furl foremast and fore and mizzen topsails—*Severn*, 4 m.; *Iroquois*, 4 m. Making sail to topgallant sails from close reefed mizzen topsail furl, close reefed foretopsail furl, close reefed foremast furl, royal and topgallant masts and yards on deck, and close reefed main topsail set—*Severn*, 22 m.; *Iroquois*, 14 m. Furl sail—*Severn*, 4 m.; *Iroquois*, 4. Down topgallant yards and masts—*Congress*, had no gear to unbend, 4 m.; *Severn*, unbent topgallant gear, 6 m.; *Iroquois*, unbent topgallant gear, 5 m.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 2.—Master John M. Hawley, to the Wyoming. Passed Assistant Paymaster John R. Carmody, to the Ashuelot, per steamer of the 1st of December from San Francisco. First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. G. West, to the Naval Academy. NOVEMBER 3.—Lieutenant-Commander N. Mayo Dyer, to the Navy-yard, Boston. Midshipman W. H. E. Masser, to the Iroquois. Surgeon Michael Bradley, to the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill. NOVEMBER 6.—Lieutenant-Commander James D. Graham to the Naval Observatory. Master T. B. M. Mason, to the Hydrographic Office. Master Webster Doty, to the Michigan. Medical Director John S. Messersmith, as member of the Examining Board, Philadelphia. Surgeon Wm. M. King, to the receiving ship Vandalia. Assistant Surgeon Geo. O. Allen, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 2.—Captain John C. Howell, from the European Fleet, and placed on waiting orders. Captain Foxhall A. Parker, from the command of the Franklin, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commanders G. W. Sumner, Frank Wildes, S. P. Gillet, and Henry C. White, Lieutenants John J. Brice, John J. Hunter, and M. R. S. Mackenzie, Midshipmen H. M. M. Richards, A. M. Thackara, W. H. Diggs, A. G. Berry, W. P. Potter, A. P. Nazro, John C. Wilson, G. B. Harbor, John H. Moore, Wm. P. Day, C. E. Callahan, C. W. Ruschenberger, Thomas Phelps, and Henry T. Stockton, Medical Director Charles Eversfield, Assistant Surgeons George O. Allen and B. S. Mackie, Chaplain George W. Smith, Chief Engineer Edwin Fithian, First Assistant Engineers H. C. Beckwith and Wm. L. Nicoll, Boatswain John A. Selmer, Gunner Thomas R. Wilson, Carpenter James McDonnell, and Sailmaker Henry C. Stocker, from the Franklin, and placed on waiting orders. Midshipmen Chas. P. Perkins, A. P. Osborn, John Garvin, G. P. Colverson, Richard A. Breese, and John P. Wallis, from the Portsmouth, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Wm. H. Parker, from the Richmond, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander A. N. Mitchell, from the Shenandoah, and placed on sick leave. Lieutenant-Commander Charles D. Sigbee, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Severn. Pay Director John S. Gulick, from the Franklin, and ordered to settle accounts. Passed Assistant Paymaster R. S. McConnell, from the Ashuelot, and ordered to return to the United States. NOVEMBER 3.—Commanders J. R. M. Mullany, from the command of the Richmond and the European Squadron, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commanders John W. Philip, Joseph B. Coghlan, and A. S. Crowninshield, Masters Erasmus Dennison and Lewis D. Webster, Midshipmen Charles G. Bowman, William G. Negley, Richard G. Davenport, John A. H. Nickels, Frederick B. Hull, Herbert Winslow, Wainwright Kellogg, E. J. Berwind, T. D. Bolles, Emory H. Taunt, and Martin E. Hall, Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward Kershner, Chief Engineer John Johnson, First Assistant Engineer F. A. Wilson, Gunner John Rogers, Carpenter E. Thompson, and Sailmaker Wm. Rogers, from the Richmond, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander G. V. Menzies, from the Naval Academy, and be ready for sea service. Lieutenant-Commander James G. Green, from the Ashuelot, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Charles M. Thomas, from the Guerriere, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Thomas M. Gardner, from the Monocacy, and placed on sick leave. Surgeon George H. Cook, from the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster James E. Toftire, from the Richmond, and ordered to settle accounts. First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. King, from the Alaska, and placed on waiting orders. Second Assistant Engineer Wm. A. H. Allen, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders. NOVEMBER 4.—Lieutenant Charles H. Judd, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Nipic. Carpenter D. Robinett, from the Plymouth, and placed on sick leave. NOVEMBER 6.—Master Arthur A. Boyd, from the Michigan, ordered to examination, and then to the Nipic. Midshipman Wm. C. Babcock, from the Iroquois, and ordered to the Wabash. Surgeon George W. Wood, from the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco. Surgeon B. H. Kidder, from the Terror, and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon E. B. Bingham, from the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, and ordered to resume duties on board the receiving ship Independence. NOVEMBER 7.—Gunner William Burditt, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Nina for special duty in connection with torpedo service.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending November 5: James King, seaman, August 26, U. S. steamer Franklin, at Spezia. Robert Taylor, marine, September 21, U. S. steamer Franklin, at Villa Franca, France. James Brown, quartermaster, October 4, U. S. Richmond. Charles Randall, seaman, October 16, U. S. steamer Franklin, at sea. Samuel Lutz, coal-heaver, October 17, U. S. steamer Terror.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

Dr. Augustus Petermann, the German geographer, publishes the following circular announcing the discovery, by Lieutenants Payer and Weyprecht, of evidence in support of Dr. Kane's announcement of an open Polar Sea:

GOTHA, October 9, 1871.

You will recollect that the first impetus to the present polar explorations was given by the proposition of Captain Osborn, R. N., seven years ago, for a British expedition for exploring the central Arctic region, to proceed by way of Baffin's Bay and Smith's Sound, which was most earnestly advocated by the seagoing and scientific authorities of Great Britain, and was in a fair way of being entertained by the British Government; but when I placed my views and projects before the latter, recommending the sea between East Greenland and Nova Zembla as the basis of Arctic expeditions, Captain Osborn's project was, after an exhausting discussion in four sittings of the Royal Society of London, rejected, and to my view the fullest approbation was accorded. Nothing, however, has since been done by the English, while Germany, through the generous contributions of her citizens, sent into these fields two national expeditions under Captain Koldewey, and, in addition, extensive explorations were made, in the direction indicated, by Dr. Dorst and Dr. Bessels, in Rosenthal's vessel, and subsequently by Count Zeil and Von Heughlin at their own expense, and very important results reached, through which Norwegian fishermen were able to clear, some of them, fifty-seven per cent. over their pecuniary investment, and, moreover, to add the most valuable scientific observations, discoveries, and surveys, to our fund of information. Captain Koldewey has since expressed himself, in regard to North Polar expeditions, entirely of the opinion of Captain Osborn, deeming Smith's Sound as the best route; but I do not believe that he will obtain the money for a German expedition on an English plan which has been rejected by the British authorities themselves, and for which he, moreover, believes two steamers fitted out and provided for at least two years will be indispensable. Already, during the second North German expedition, the most unpleasant differences had arisen between myself and Captain Koldewey, through conflicting views, and these differences are now greater than ever, as he has adopted the opposite of what I advocated, having gone over to Osborn and expressed himself publicly in regard to the eastern half of the Arctic Sea as follows:

The attempt to penetrate in a vessel between Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen I consider an undertaking which must end in a total failure, and I would take part in such an expedition only in case Dr. Petermann would accompany it in person.

Reasons for this opinion he does not give, but it seems Captain Koldewey does not think it necessary to give reasons for his views and assertions. How little Captain Koldewey's opinions are shared by other equally competent, experienced, and scientific men, is shown by the fact that, immediately after the publication of these opinions in May, an expedition left in June for the exploration of the very sea which Captain Koldewey would choose to visit only in my company, and that his own associate in the previous expedition, the highly distinguished First Lieutenant Julius Payer, of the Austrian army, and that excellent naval officer, Lieutenant Weyprecht, undertook it. Compared with Koldewey's last expedition, it would have been unjust to deny to the courage and the scientific fervor of these gentlemen the very highest appreciation, if even they had been less successful. They went with very poor means—in a small, hired Norwegian sailing vessel—while Koldewey had been provided with two of the finest vessels, fitted out luxuriously. He managed to penetrate, during two summers, only to seventy-five degrees thirty-one minutes north, a third of a degree higher than Clavering forty-seven years ago, and in sleighs only to seventy-seven degrees one minute north; while Lieutenants Payer and Weyprecht sailed in a small vessel through that much dreaded sea to seventy-nine degrees north.

The telegram of October 3, announcing the return of Payer and Weyprecht from the high north to Tromsø, reads verbally as follows:

In September, open sea, followed from forty-two degrees to sixty degrees east of Greenwich, beyond seventy-eight degrees north latitude. Highest latitude reached was seventy-nine degrees north, on the meridian of forty-three degrees east. There found favorable state of ice toward the north, probable connection with the Polynia toward the east, probably the most favorable route to the North Pole.

The last part of the telegram is not quite clear, but I have reason to conclude from it that King Carl's Land, discovered last year by Count Zeil and Von Heughlin, reaches southward to seventy-seven degrees twelve minutes north. The latter gentlemen have received acknowledgments of the highest value for their discoveries and their labors in Eastern Spitzbergen from the Royal Geographical Society of London and its late president, Sir Roderick I. Murchison.

The cruise and the discovery of Payer and Weyprecht prove how little weight can be placed upon the views and assertions of Captain Koldewey, and also how much appreciation the undertaking of these explorers, their courage and their genuine scientific ardor, in the face of such errors, deserves. The discovery is the more remarkable as all other tidings from the European Arctic thus far expressly state extraordinarily unfavorable conditions of weather and ice. It must be assumed that Payer and Weyprecht probably have penetrated through a belt of drift ice before they reached an open sea of eighteen degrees longitude in extent, and that they thus for the first time broke through the Arctic ice belt, similarly as Weddell and Ross repeatedly broke through the Antarctic.

On my chart of the Gulf Stream, published in 1870, I drew, after Dr. Bessel's observations in Rosenthal's steamer *Albert*, 1869, the Gulf Stream as far north as seventy-five degrees and seventy-six minutes, showing there still a temperature of four degrees Reaumur, forty-four Fahrenheit, which is a higher temperature than the Gulf Stream has ever been found to exhibit on the surface in the

same latitude. The name Gulf Stream and the arrow on the chart point directly to the spot, "latitude seventy north, longitude forty-three east," which Lieutenant Weyprecht, a gentleman equally cautious and thorough in his profession, now announces as that of the most favorable ice relations for the probable connection with the open Polar Sea towards the east and for the most practicable and favorable route to the North Pole. I have received also other highly interesting accounts of other North Polar expeditions of this year, with valuable reports and a complete journal, from which I will publish abstracts, with a very interesting original chart, in the next number of the *Geographische Mittheilungen*.

A. PETERMANN.

The following tables show the number of deaths, resignations and dismissals of the line officers of the U. S. Navy, from 1816 to 1846, inclusive, and from 1847 to 1870, inclusive.

FROM 1816 TO 1847, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Captains.	Commanders.	Passed Midshipmen and Midshipmen.	Total.	Year.	Captains.	Commanders.	Passed Midshipmen and Midshipmen.	Total.
1816.....	4	12	15	60	1832.....	4	13	18	35
1817.....	5	10	10	25	1833.....	1	19	22	42
1818.....	5	9	7	21	1834.....	1	2	9	25
1819.....	1	11	36	48	1835.....	5	6	22	33
1820.....	2	16	12	30	1836.....	1	1	2	4
1821.....	1	1	5	37	1837.....	1	9	25	35
1822.....	1	11	12	24	1838.....	5	5	20	28
1823.....	2	11	55	68	1839.....	12	12	6	40
1824.....	4	12	54	71	1840.....	12	12	9	33
1825.....	1	16	24	41	1841.....	3	1	7	19
1826.....	2	5	10	17	1842.....	3	5	5	21
1827.....	2	14	11	27	1843.....	3	4	11	17
1828.....	2	6	23	31	1844.....	5	1	7	10
1829.....	1	1	51	53	1845.....	1	6	28	35
1830.....	1	3	12	45	1846.....	3	1	6	25
1831.....	1	2	4	48					

FROM 1847 TO 1870, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Rear Admirals.	Commodores.	Captains.	Commanders.	Lieut.-Commanders.	Lieutenants.	Masters.	Ensigns.	Passed Midshipmen.	Midshipmen.	Acting or Cadet Midshipmen.	Total.
1847.....	1	2	..	10	6	..	13	23	..	55
1848.....	2	4	..	6	1	..	6	18	..	38
1849.....	3	3	..	12	..	..	15	20	..	63
1850.....	4	3	..	17	..	..	13	15	..	69
1851.....	3	3	..	10	2	..	11	10	..	51
1852.....	1	4	..	11	2	..	8	22	..	55
1853.....	2	2	..	13	2	..	7	11	..	55
1854.....	3	3	..	14	1	..	10	8	..	70
1855.....	2	1	..	13	4	..	10	9	..	67
1856.....	5	12	..	15	2	..	1	4	..	81
1857.....	4	3	..	10	3	..	..	2	..	48
1858.....	2	3	..	19	1	..	..	2	..	60
1859.....	3	3	..	23	1	..	..	4	..	69
1860.....	14	41	..	104	6	..	..	15	..	292
1861.....	1	5	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	56
1862.....	1	7	..	7	4	..	..	77	..	101
1863.....	1	3	..	4	6	..	..	95	..	109
1864.....	1	3	..	4	6	..	..	83	..	111
1865.....	6	4	..	12	5	..	..	77	..	109
1866.....	1	3	..	4	8	..	..	62	..	85
1867.....	3	5	..	2	1	..	..	31	..	56
1868.....	1	4	..	3	4	..	..	50	..	74
1869.....	2	5	..	2	3	..	..	3	..	43
1870.....	2	5	..	2	3	..	..	3	..	43

* Also one Admiral, Farragut.

LONDON *Engineering* for October 20 publishes engravings of the twin screw engines constructed for the "Stevens Battery" at the Delamater Works, New York, from the plans of Mr. Isaac Newton, chief engineer. The engines were designed so that the contracted and irregular space allotted to them in the vessel could be used to the best advantage, and *Engineering* says: "The space permitted vertical cylinders of good length of stroke to be placed underneath the crank shaft; and, as the vessel is intended to be invulnerable, there is no objection in allowing the upper end of the cross head girder, as well as the cross heads when at their extreme upper movement, to extend to the water line. Again, the internal arrangements of the vessel make it indispensable that an unobstructed passage should be provided at the centre of the vessel between the engines. Bearing these points in mind, an inspection of the plans which we publish will show that the constructor has designed these large engines economically with respect to space, fulfilling the conditions imposed by the nature of the case, while at the same time the working parts are easily accessible." The following are the principal dimensions: diameter of cylinder 72 in., length of stroke 45 in.; air pumps 44 in. in diameter, length of stroke 27 in. The same paper also publishes the paper of Lieutenant C. E. Dutton, U. S. Ordnance Corps, on the use of pulverized fuel.

The following, dated October 9, is a translation of the information received at the Navy Department from Dr. A. Petermann of Gotha: The telegram dated October 3, 1871, which announces the return of Captain Weyprecht and Lieutenant Payer of the Austrian army, states that in the month of September an open sea was found from forty-two degrees to sixty degrees east of Greenwich, to the northward of seventy-eight degrees north latitude. The northernmost point reached was seventy-nine degrees north on the meridian, forty-eight degrees east. Here we found the most favorable state of ice toward the North Pole, with probable connection with the open sea north of Siberia, toward the east. This appears to be the most favorable route toward the North Pole. Dr. Petermann remarks in the last part of this telegram: "I cannot understand, but I have reason to assume that Carl Land, which was discovered last year by the Count Zeil and Theodore von Heughlin, extends southward to latitude 78 12 north." The expedition was made in a small sailing vessel and at the expense of the officers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEA-COAST ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Professional employment has prevented an earlier acknowledgment of the courteous (?) attempt of "Ozark" to instruct and correct your correspondent "X." If "Ozark" had attentively read the two articles signed "X," he would have seen that it was merely the intention to cast a suspicion upon 15-inch guns, upon the very reasonable ground of their never having been tested properly. We will not, like "Ozark," accuse him of a "treacherous disposition or memory," or a "reckless indifference to truth," for by so doing we would add neither weight nor conviction to what we may say, or contribute one particle to our reputation in any way. We will say, however, that we were not a little startled to hear an ordnance officer, to whom, as "a member of the family," all records are open, announce most confidently that "but two 15-inch guns have bursted." Still more were we confused when, in the succeeding paragraph, he detailed the history of the death by rupture of three 15-inch guns. We wish "Ozark" would inform us definitely whether he intends to stand on two or three.

Lieutenant Dutton has acquainted us with the fact that certainty in expression and profundity in investigation do not always insure accuracy in the realms of "glory," but he in a measure shielded himself from criticism by the simultaneous announcement that a lieutenant in "glory" is but a tyro in leading strings and "irresponsible." It may be that "Ozark" is still in his chrysalis state. We have in times gone by visited the firing ground at Fort Monroe, and our mind is still strongly impressed with the number of fragments shown us of what were said to have once been 15-inch guns. Being "out of the family," we of course have no records to refer to, but if what we saw was not originally more than two guns, then the age of miracles has not yet passed.

As to the theory of guns being destroyed by a firing lock, we must confess ourselves incredulous, if "Ozark" has correctly stated it. He says one gun was bursted and another "cracked," by "stopping the vent upon the exterior, bringing into action a sudden and violent strain, under circumstances which render a tendency to burst along a plane containing the axis of the vent and parallel to the axis of the gun at least double that to burst the gun along any other plane containing its axis." The strain spoken of is a *central force*, engendered by the gas from the burning powder. The supposition must be incorrect unless the plane parallel to the axis of the gun is a plane of weakness. The development of the surface of the vent would contain about ten square inches, and the amount of, *normal pressure* for this amount of surface would be the same for any plane passed through its axis.

We remember that in a conversation held with the lamented Rodman, a little over a year previous to his death, he remarked in reference to the 15-inch gun that he never dreamt of employing such huge charges when he originally designed it; that he had pretty nearly made up his mind it was not large enough, and that he was preparing new designs, by increasing the length and diameter of the exterior. If our memory serves us correctly, we believe he said the new gun would not weigh far from 70,000 pounds. We remember remarking to him that every pound added in weight increased the difficulty of the artillery and reduced the efficiency of the gun. His reply was we would "have to come to it and rely more upon machinery." Now, if the requisite strength to obtain necessary velocities can be obtained in no other way than by increasing its already awkwardly large proportions, we say discard the smooth bore and adopt a rifle, when we will be able to obtain the same amount of work with a large reduction of calibre, as well as weight in the gun. The comparative table of fire that was embodied in one of our articles, the relevancy of which so troubled "Ozark," was introduced to show how readily this might be done. The endurance of Rodman ordnance was but an incidental subject to our theme.

We have already declared our belief in the 15-inch gun, provided we can be satisfied of its safety. "Ozark's" statements to the contrary notwithstanding, we hold that the 15-inch gun has never had a proper test, and that it cannot be considered a safe and reliable gun to shoot 100 pounds of powder out of until such a test has been effectually applied. We understand that 100 pounds is the usual charge at the Fort Monroe practice ground, but we also hear that a gun is never fired there until every one, high and low, is safely ensconced under good and reliable cover. That certainly does not betoken great confidence in the gun, and it would never do to add such an additional source of terror to those already experienced by the artillery when serving his gun against the enemy. We are glad to again acknowledge the excellent quality of American cast-iron gun metal, thank "Ozark" for telling us its relation to steel, and express our sorrow that he did not let us know how it is related to wrought iron. We, however, would greatly have preferred that he tell us whether it was true, as we heard, that the premature bursting or "cracking" of two of the three guns selected for the endurance test, promised us by the Chief of Ordnance in 1869, caused the indefinite postponement of that trial. We would also like to know if that is not the reason why the trial is not permitted to be made.

In reference to the bursted 12-inch rifles and the impressions of lands upon the surface of their shot, we will say it is good prima facie evidence of hard straining. We have an ordnance officer's word for it, however, that the slight wires of an electrical target produce upon the surface of cast-iron shot fired against them very perceptible excoriations. If causes as slight as these will produce such results, the marks upon the 12-inch shots lose much of their significance. In his remarks about 10-inch guns, we fear "Ozark" has manifested the perturbed state of his amiability more forcibly than he has

controverted what we asserted concerning them. Arguments constructed upon ifs are at best frail and uncertain. When a 10-inch gun has been fired a thousand times with this "improved low velocity powder,"—we hope it was not that which burst the last 13-inch,—and the velocities have been obtained, we will listen and believe; but hypothetical results we look upon with distrust. "Ozark" seems to have a confused idea of the object of "drill and practice." Its use is not only to familiarize officers and men with the manual of the gun, but with its power and capacity and its behavior when used at its maximum power. A gun should never be fired by soldiers except in the identical way it would be used against an enemy. In no other way can confidence in it be engendered or a knowledge of its power and capacity be obtained. It would be looked upon by all as superlatively ridiculous for a company of infantry to be sent out to target practice, furnished with cartridges for their muskets, with but half the service charge of powder in them; yet this is no more ridiculous with a musket than it is with a cannon. Tables of fire cannot be made in a hurry, and should be prepared for the service charge of the gun in all cases. X.

NEW CAVALRY TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The system of tactics now authorized for the instruction and government of the cavalry arm of the service most certainly falls very far short of the most urgent requirements of the drill ground and recitation room. These tactics were undoubtedly excellent at the time they were adopted, over thirty years ago, but what great changes have been made in the Army equipment and organization of our mounted forces since then. The dragoons and mounted rifles have disappeared, and out of their ashes has been created our present cavalry; but unfortunately for the *esprit de corps* and welfare of the cavalry, no corresponding change has been made in our tactics. Surely our bold, rough riders deserve better usage from the hands of our fathers in Washington. The present light artillery tactics are acknowledged by a majority of artillerymen to be good, and to quite fully answer the requirement of that service. The same, with a few not very grave exceptions, may be said of Upton.

Now what can be said for the cavalry? Simply that that ungainly volume labelled U. S. Cavalry Tactics is a reproach to our service—a volume of many pages wherein very little information of any practical importance or advantage to the cavalryman is recorded—a confused jumble of lancer, dragoon, and cavalry commands without any tangible arrangement—a volume, almost without a page, from first to last, not replete with errors or sadly deficient in its explanations of movements—a volume which falls far short of the most absolute requirements of our service; in fact, a mere abortion. There is no necessity for calling attention to any particular page; every cavalryman knows full well where and in what particulars these tactics are defective. Now the result of all this is that every regimental commander, when he has any considerable portion of his regiment together under his own eye, supplies and substitutes his own ideas deduced from his own experience. And when the regiment is scattered on detached service or at infantry posts, as, for the greater portion of the time, all our cavalry regiments are, the same may be said of the troop commanders. Hence, two regiments, and hardly two troops of the same regiment, drill alike, and worse than this, the drill is subjected to constant changes as the commanding officer is changed. Under the present *regime* it is impossible to have a well drilled regiment of cavalry or well posted non-commissioned officers, simply because there is no standard text from which to refresh the memory, or to which reference can be had to decide any uncertain or disputed point.

We have been promised that this should be corrected, and in the fall of 1869, were greatly encouraged to believe that it would be, and that at last the long-needed tactics would be forthcoming, but it appears that we were doomed to be disappointed, for so far as cavalry tactics are concerned the labors of the St. Louis Board were fruitless, as the system of tactics prepared by that Board has not been adopted and probably never will be.

I think it useless to attempt to prepare a system of tactics which will be fully adapted to the requirements of the three arms of the service.

We want no more abortions, but a system adapted to our own wants irrespective of infantry or artillery. We do not want their tactics dragged into ours. It is useless to spoil cavalry drill by attempting to make it infantry, or infantry by attempting to make it artillery, and the reverse. Three drills so dissimilar cannot be compounded forming a good drill common to cavalry, infantry and artillery, nor can it be expected when we consider the great dissimilarity in the organization, arms, equipments, and the nature of the duties which they are called upon to perform. No, we want the best system that can be prepared for us.

Now, being wholly unprejudiced, after a careful and impartial examination of the tactics prepared by the St. Louis Board, I am fully satisfied that the very best tactics, those which would meet our wants the fullest, would not be those which would fulfill the same conditions for the infantry and artillery, and *vice versa*; in short, that the experiment of a tactics common to cavalry, infantry and artillery, is a failure.

To be sure the great fundamental principles of all tactics are the same, and here the similarity terminates.

We do not want a system whose only remarkable feature will be the magnitude of the ground it covers, but rather one which will cover our own legitimate ground, be minute, and bring out all the little points in a strong clear light, and above all let us have a new tactics immediately. The old has played its part well in its day, but that day is now long past.

In my own opinion the basis of the old tactics is very decidedly the best upon which a system of cavalry tactics can be created.

We want no radical change in our present system,

but let the old book be thoroughly revised. Some few principles from Cooper, and a manual of arms suitable to our wants introduced, and we shall have the best system that we possibly can have.

Both single and double rank formations have their respective advantages, and advocates; my own belief is that the single rank formation is the best adapted to the demands of our service, but by no means let the disputing of this point defer for a single hour the appearance of a new cavalry tactics. GUIDON.

A NEW ORGANIZATION FOR ARTILLERY AND ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The following synopsis of a bill for the better organization of the artillery and ordnance has been prepared, with a view of striking the mean of the diverse opinions upon the subject of consolidation, as shown by the recent discussion in your columns. So many issues as to facts have been raised in this discussion that there appears to be danger that the principles involved may be lost sight of. Whether the Ordnance Department has or has not met satisfactorily the responsibilities of its position is not a vital question to artillerymen, intent only upon the advancement of their own corps. They believe that a change in organization is absolutely essential to the artillery, and that such a change will work no injury to the ordnance, so far as its efficiency is concerned.

The Ordnance Department cannot expect, however, to be handled with kid gloves, so long as its champion adopts the tone and style of Sir Oracle.

The scheme submitted herewith is not, so far as we are aware, that of any individual officer, but results from an attempt to formulate the average views of artillery officers so far as they have been made known:

1. The chief of ordnance to be charged with the duties of chief of artillery, as herein described, in addition to the duties now devolving upon him by law, and to be hereafter known as the chief of artillery and ordnance, with the same rank, pay, and emoluments as at present. Vacancies hereafter occurring in the office to be filled by selection from either the artillery or ordnance.

2. The chief of artillery and ordnance to prepare and submit to the General of the Army a system of practical and theoretical instruction for the artillery, and to superintend the execution of the same.

3. The grades of second lieutenants and first lieutenants of ordnance to be abolished, and in lieu thereof the President to be authorized to appoint as many officers of these grades in the artillery, in excess of the number now allowed therein by law, as may be necessary for service in the Ordnance Department, provided that the whole number of officers of each grade shall not exceed that now allowed of those grades in both corps. The bill would of course provide for the absorption of the officers now holding these grades in the ordnance without prejudice to their rank.

4. Hereafter one-third of all the vacancies (not original) occurring in the grade of major of ordnance shall be filled by selection from the captains of artillery and ordnance; and all the vacancies, not original, occurring in the grade of captain of ordnance shall be filled by selection from the first lieutenants of artillery. With these exceptions promotion shall be by seniority in either arm, and not by seniority in regiments.

5. To carry out the provisions of section 4, it shall be made the duty of regimental commanders, when notified that a vacancy in the ordnance is to be filled by selection, to appoint a board of three senior officers of the regiment to recommend one of the first lieutenants for said vacancy. The chief of artillery and ordnance shall appoint a board of five officers, three of whom shall be artillery officers, to recommend one of the regimental candidates for appointment. In all cases these recommendations to be based on competitive examinations. When the vacancy to be filled by selection is in the grade of major, the chief of artillery and ordnance shall appoint a board of three ordnance officers to recommend one of the ordnance captains for the vacancy.

6. No person to be commissioned in the artillery without passing a satisfactory examination before a board of ordnance and artillery officers, in like manner as is now prescribed by law for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments. Should there be any doubt whatever concerning the fitness for promotion of any officer of the artillery or ordnance, it shall be made the duty of the chief of artillery and ordnance to assemble a board of officers to take action, as prescribed in the law above referred to.

Is there anything in this bill calculated to work injury to the service? The first section provides for the retention of the present chief of ordnance, and this is a sufficient guaranty that the Ordnance Department will not suffer from the unfriendly influence of the chief. It is of course no more than just that when a vacancy occurs the artillery should be under no disability in furnishing a successor, as the interest of the artillery under this bill becomes very great in the selection.

The next section indicates very generally some of the duties of the chief of artillery.

The object of the third section is, of course, to make all ordnance officers graduates of the artillery, or at least to so identify them with it as to make them regard its interests as their own to a much greater extent than now. We should then not again be edified, probably, by the example we have lately had from one of the youngest officers of ordnance, who has given us, with so little reserve, the estimate officers of his corps place upon themselves and upon artillery officers.

The fourth section holds out an inducement to artillery officers to acquire a thorough knowledge of their profession. It adopts the plan of setting aside a certain proportion of vacancies to be filled by the promotion of the most promising and meritorious officers. Doubtless the lieutenants of ordnance who become artillery officers would think it a great hardship that the vacancies in the grade of captain of ordnance should no longer fall to them as a matter of right. If, however, these

gentlemen are the wonderful repositories of knowledge lately described to us by one of their number, a competitive examination would disclose the fact, and no injustice be done.

It may seem to some that by reserving one-third of the vacancies in the grade of major to be filled by selection, injustice is done to the present captains of ordnance. To this it may be replied as before, that if the present captains of ordnance are so greatly superior to officers of artillery, they would necessarily be successful in a competitive examination, and their promotions thus gained be much more honorable than when acquired by seniority. So far as the promotion of some of them might be delayed should a captain of artillery happen to get the vacancy (which doubtless might occur through the mistake of an examining board) this is a matter of no importance, and ought not to weigh a feather in the scale. The Army Register shows how little injustice would be done, and how much legislation has done to develop an *esprit de corps* in the ordnance as shown by the author of "A Few Thoughts on Artillery." The proportion of field officers in the ordnance is 1 to 2 5-9, while in the artillery it is 1 to 10 1-5.

The senior captain of ordnance entered the service in 1861; the senior captain of artillery in 1848. The senior lieutenant of ordnance entered the service in 1863; the senior lieutenant of artillery in 1861. This discrepancy will appear more marked when the door to promotion is opened in the staff corps again. It is understood that it was closed only as an ingenious device to enable these corps to remain in statu quo during the late reorganization of the Army.

Section 4 further provides that seniority in the arm, and not in the regiment, shall hereafter govern all promotions to other than original vacancies. It is probable that the justice of this change will be generally conceded.

Section 5 provides for the assembling of boards to conduct the competitive examinations for vacancies to be filled by selection. Of course the mode of procedure would be indicated and regulated by the chief of artillery and ordnance.

Already objection to this section is the trouble and expense of examining boards. We shall be told that the boards will be in session perpetually trying to dispose of the cases before them. In the first place it does not become an officer of ordnance to urge any objection against examining boards, since they have long formed a part of the machinery by which the Ordnance Department is governed.

In the next place, it would be a happy day for the artillery when the number of applicants for promotion by competitive examination became so great as to embarrass the examining boards. When that day arrives the Government can well afford duplicate and triplicate boards, if need be, for the efficiency of the artillery will be increased tenfold.

Section 6 extends the provisions of law as now existing in the engineers and ordnance, to the artillery, to secure a higher standard of admission. A slight change has been made by leaving it optional with the chief of artillery and ordnance to order a board to determine upon the fitness of any officer for promotion. Such is practically the working of the law now. It affords a method by which officers clearly unworthy of promotion may be reached, and in the hands of a competent chief no more is needed.

It is very much to be desired that the regimental organization for the artillery should be abolished; but this is not a matter of dispute between the ordnance and ourselves, and we have trespassed on your space so far already that we forbear discussing the point at this time. Your correspondent "Index" exhibited the inefficiency of this organization in a striking manner in a recent article. Instead of perfecting an organization in time of peace—which develops its greatest efficiency in the emergency of war—we have one that goes to pieces like a house of cards at the sound of the first hostile gun.

We believe also that the functions of the Ordnance Department might be largely restricted without injury to the public service. Private enterprise nearly always shows better results than Government labor. If the Ordnance Department showed less pertinacity in keeping everything relating to the survey of warlike stores in its hands, greater opportunity would perhaps be afforded it for prosecuting its experiments on legitimate grounds. A large proportion of the inventive genius of the country seems to be arrayed in hostility to the department, and to this is due the fact that Congress has so steadily refused the appropriations for the department. We predict that this deadlock will continue until a more liberal course toward "outsiders" is adopted by the department. ARTILLERIST.

On the subject of seeing under water, a correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: "The Indians of North America do this by cutting a hole through the ice, and then covering or hanging a blanket in such a manner as to darken or exclude the direct rays of the sun, when they are enabled to see into the water, and discover fish at any reasonable depth. Let any one who is anxious to prove this, place himself under the blanket, and he will be astonished when he beholds with what a brilliancy everything in the fluid world is lighted up. I once had occasion to examine the bottom of a mill-pond, for which I constructed a float out of inch plank sufficient to buoy me up; through the centre of this float I cut a hole, and placed a blanket over it, when I was enabled to clearly discover objects on the bottom, and several lost tools were discovered and picked up. I am satisfied that where water is sufficiently clear, this latter plan could be successfully used for searching for lost bodies and articles. I would now suggest that this experiment be tried on the sea; for I am satisfied that, with a craft like the *Great Eastern*, where an observatory could be placed at the bottom, with sufficient darkness by the aid of glasses we could gaze down into the depths of the sea, the same as we can survey the starry heavens at midnight."

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THE Richmond Dispatch of November 3 reports that the meeting of the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, at the hall of the House of Delegates, was interesting but not largely attended. General Fitzhugh Lee presided. Speeches were made by General Fitzhugh Lee and General W. B. Taliaferro, after which the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following, which was adopted: President, General Fitzhugh Lee; First Vice-President, General Edward Johnson; Second Vice-President, General James A. Walker; Secretaries, General J. H. Lane, Colonel Joseph Mayo; Treasurer, Major Robert Stiles; Executive Committee, General Taliaferro, of Gloucester, General Payne, of Fauquier, General Weisiger, of Petersburg, Colonel Holladay, of Winchester, Colonel Skinner of Staunton. General Lee returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and promised a faithful performance to the best of his ability. The Committee on Constitution also reported. The constitution recites the purposes of the association to be the preservation of the military record of all who participated as officers or soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia, and to secure all material available out of which may hereafter be prepared a complete and truthful history of the war. It also provides for the appointment of a superintendent for each county, with authority to appoint two assistants, to carry out the plan. It defines as a prerequisite for membership, honorable service in the Army of Northern Virginia, and admits as auxiliary members those who served in the navy, and resident soldiers who served honorably in other departments. Captain J. M. Hudgin moved the appointment of some member of the association to deliver an address before it at its next annual meeting. The motion was amended so as to instruct the Executive Committee to make the appointment.

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ARMY CONTROL OF MINING INTERESTS.

WE referred some time ago to the possibility of the mining affairs of this country coming, in due time, under the care of our Army. Already we owe the most valuable addition to our mining literature to the Engineer Corps, and there are many things in the condition of our mines which, in our opinion, make the interference of the Government necessary, and would certainly make it advantageous. Under the present system of law, mining in this country is conducted with a maximum of waste and a minimum of intelligence. We hold this to be a direct breach of the miner's contract with the Government, which gives him his mine absolutely without charge, the understanding of course being that he shall improve the property, the Government looking for its remuneration in the progress of population and industry in a part of the land as yet unsettled. Let us see how the case really stands.

Under the present system the possession of mines is obtained under terms very much easier even than those on which the Government disposes of its land. No payment whatever is required. The miner finds a vein, or, as he terms it, a "lead" of ore—that is, he makes his selection of the property he wants to own—and his title to a certain amount of it, nearly always 400 feet for himself and 200 feet for each of three to eight companions, is perfect without any payment except that of a dollar or two for recording the claim. After a certain length of time, varying from one month to one year, he must confirm his title by doing a certain amount of work upon his mine; but this amount is rarely more than twenty-five dollars' worth a year, which he may do himself or hire another to do for him. This expenditure he must incur every year, and while he does it his title is good, so that a yearly payment of this small sum—not made over as a tax to the Government, but spent in improving his own property—makes him owner in perpetuity. This is local law, the details of which are settled in each district by the miners, and it is expressly recognized in the laws of Congress as binding when it does not conflict with the general laws on the subject. Thus the miner may not only take any mine he can find in the public domain, but he may hold it on any terms he chooses to specify. The laws of Congress restrict the legal length of a "lead" to 1,500 feet, and add a provision that by payment of a thousand dollars, or whenever that sum has been expended upon the mine, the owner may obtain a patent from the Government, which vests his property in him in fee-simple.

As might be expected from terms so easy, the laws are rarely complied with, and never enforced except when some interloper takes advantage of remissness of the former owners to seize upon and work some neglected claim. His right is undoubted, but his success is not so certain, for his predecessor, knowing the futility of appealing to the law, may draw his revolver and settle the difficulty by a shooting match.

Even when complied with, there is nothing in the law to induce the miners to give careful attention to their work. In our fecund West nothing is easier than to find a new mine. That is far less difficult

than to work one in proper style when found. For that reason, and because the law allows unlimited liberty in discovery, and makes only the most restricted demands upon the discoverer or owners, the miners of the West are prone to leave their work the moment it requires the exercise of discretion, and go off "prospecting." There is great talk of the "hardy miner," and his labors, but, for our part, we know of no workman in the commonwealth who deserves so little of the Government as the miner. His shiftless, reckless character, and the ignorance which governs his every act, form the elements of his business activity as of his roving life. His opportunities are more brilliant than those of any other laborer, his performance is weaker, and his production less.

The Government, then, freely gives its mining property to the discoverer on condition that he shall improve it. This condition is rarely complied with. It is only when business—i. e., sales to capitalists—is brisk that mines are likely to be jumped, and owners hasten to do the work necessary to hold them. Even when sold to companies, the leads lie unimproved. Many a company which owns a hundred thousand feet of claims has never improved a thousand feet of the property. This is a direct violation of the conditions on which mining titles are surrendered by the Government, and which should immediately resume possession of these abandoned properties, and not suffer them to be again taken up. At present the title does indeed lapse, but any new-comer may make the mine his own by simply paying a new fee for recording the re-location. This is often done, and would be much oftener were it not for the fact that in case of success in subsequent operations the real workers upon the "lead" are likely to suffer heavily by the efforts of the first owners to recover the property they had not thought worth preserving. Thousands of titles in the West are seriously weakened by just this state of affairs.

The amount of work and the time of grace should be fixed by Congress, and when its requirements are not complied with the title should lapse to the Government. The recorders in the different districts should be United States officers, and not merely local legal conveniences, as they are now. There is no objection to their election by the miners, as at present, but their duties should be more extended, and they should keep closer watch of the mines in their districts than they do now. By making all titles begin and lapse with the quarter year, the recorder could, by four inspections yearly, ascertain whether the necessary work had been done, and if not done, he should put a stake in the discovery hole, with a proper notice of the resumption of the title by the Government. This "lead" should not then be subject to re-location, but should be placed in the market and sold for the benefit of the department. This would be an easy matter, for these lapsed titles would really be the most valuable of any, and the Government could reap a large income from this source. The truth is, nearly all—perhaps three-fourths, certainly two-thirds—of the fifty thousand or more "locations" made in the West have lapsed through neglect to perform the necessary work. Probably not one-third of them are worth anything at all. But were the Government to resume possession of them in such a way that it could give fresh titles which there would be no contesting in law on any pretext, a great many of them would be re-examined for purchase at a moderate price.

Into a full consideration of what a mining bureau should do it is not our place to go. The question that has puzzled our law-givers has been that one which we have discussed, of providing the ways and means without taxing the mines. We believe the Army officers to be the best men for the work, for they are acquainted with the West, its topography, productions, and people. They combine the education in high principles of honor, which is so necessary to those who deal in governmental affairs, with the habit of organization and command. As to the probability of such a bureau being formed, we are certain its day will come, but when we do not know. Whenever a Government has assumed a wise control of its mining interests, these have increased and improved in management in most striking contrast to similar interests which were uncared for by Gov-

ernment. Witness Australia, in comparison with California.

Of the importance of our mines there can be no doubt. It is thought that a thousand millions have been invested in them; and as the yield is from seventy to eighty millions a year, from which expenses must be deducted, it is evident that in the average they pay but a poor return. Good management will correct this, and at the same time give a new value to future discoveries, which we may expect to be very great. We hope the Government will hasten the inevitable when it shall do its duty by this great industry.

ONE of the many sad incidents of the Chicago fire was the killing of Mr. GROSVENOR, a prominent lawyer, by a sentry belonging to one of the volunteer organizations. Mr. GROSVENOR declined to respond to repeated challenges, and the young volunteer patrol, acting upon a strict construction of his orders, shot him with a promptitude which was more creditable to his sense of military responsibility than to his good judgment. It was immediately after the great fire, when General SHERIDAN had organized a military guard over the desolated district in response to urgent necessity and the appeal of the afflicted people who dreaded the outrages of the lawless ruffians who threatened to follow fire with rapine. The service that General SHERIDAN rendered, was one which the citizens gratefully acknowledged, and was undoubtedly required by the peculiar exigencies of the case. The Governor of Illinois, however, has been very much distressed by General SHERIDAN's conduct for fear that the Lieutenant-General overstepped the sacred bounds of law. He has accordingly written to the Attorney-General of the State calling upon him to bring the facts to the grand jury of Cook county (in which Chicago is) with the view of procuring indictments against General SHERIDAN, the colonel of the volunteer regiment in which the patrol was enrolled, and the patrol himself. In writing to the Attorney-General, Governor PALMER claims that "the orders of Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN were without constitutional or legal warrant; were utterly void and afforded no protection to any person for acts done in obedience to them."

The Chicago journals and the Chicago people are nearly unanimous in recognizing the necessity for General SHERIDAN's action, and in thanking him for the promptness and decision with which he acted. The Chicago Journal undoubtedly expresses the general feeling when it says: "If the Governor's house was on fire over his head, and at the same time filled with thieves and cut-throats, would he, when adopting means to save his house from destruction or his family from outrage, stop to inquire or ascertain what 'the laws and the constitution of Illinois' provide? Chicago was such a house during those terrible hours—on fire and full of desperate men. If, during that emergency, measures were adopted or acts committed for the protection of the city and its people that were not exactly legal or technically regular could any reasonable person wonder at it? Do not extraordinary emergencies require extraordinary measures?"

The Chicago Tribune, also discussing the subject, declares, and with truth, as we know from abundant evidence, that "nothing conduced so much to restore the courage of our citizens and to create a feeling of security as the knowledge that General SHERIDAN had taken command of the burnt district at the Mayor's request, and that he had troops here to preserve private as well as public property, and help restore order."

The following is General SHERIDAN's official report of his action at Chicago:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, October 23, 1871.
To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:
Sir: The disorganized condition of affairs in this city, produced by and immediately following the great fire, induced the city authorities to ask for assistance from the military forces, as shown by the Mayor's proclamation of October 11, 1871. [Copy herewith, marked A.] To protect the public interests, entrusted to me by the Mayor's proclamation, I called to this city Companies A and K of the Ninth Infantry, from Omaha; Companies A, H, and K of the Fifth Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth; Company I, Sixth Infantry, from Fort Scott, and accepted the kind offer of Major-General HALLECK to send to me Companies F, H, and K of the Fourth, and Company E of the Sixteenth Infantry, from Kentucky. I also, with the approbation of the Mayor, called into the service of the city of Chicago a regiment of volunteers for twenty days. [Copy of this call enclosed herewith, marked B.] These troops, both regulars and volunteers, were actively engaged during their service here in protecting the treasure in the burnt district, guarding the unburnt district from disorders and danger by further fires, and in protecting the storehouses, depots, and sub-depots of supplies established for the relief of the sufferers from the fire. These duties were terminated on the 23d inst., as shown by letters herewith [marked C, D, and E], and on the 24th inst. the regulars

started to their respective stations, and the volunteers were discharged, as shown by Special Order No. 76, and General Order No. 5 from these headquarters. [Copies herewith.] It is proper to mention that these volunteers were not taken into the service of the United States, and no orders, agreements, or promises were made giving them any claims against the United States for the services rendered.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General U. S. A., Commanding.
General SHERMAN submitted this report to the Secretary of War, with the following emphatic endorsement:

The extraordinary circumstances attending the great fire in Chicago made it eminently proper that General SHERIDAN should exercise the influence, authority, and power he aid on the universal appeal of a ruined and distressed people, backed by their civil agents, who were powerless for good. The very moment that the civil authorities felt able to resume their functions, General SHERIDAN ceased to exercise authority, and the United States troops returned to their respective stations. General SHERIDAN's course is fully approved.
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

OUR correspondent "Artillerist" proposes this week a new organization for artillery and ordnance, by which he would establish the ordnance as a sort of advanced school for the artillery, putting the two organizations under one head, abolishing the grades of first and second lieutenant in the ordnance, selecting the captains of ordnance from the first lieutenants of artillery, throwing one-third of the promotions to the grade of major of ordnance open to selection from the captains of ordnance and artillery, and promoting to the higher grades in both ordnance and artillery by seniority in either arm, and not by seniority in regiments. The project is well conceived, and is entitled to careful consideration. We should like however to see it discussed in all its bearings before passing final judgment upon it.

Of one thing we are certain; our ordnance officers cannot expect to hold their own by mere force of position. They have set up a high standard of qualifications for a place in their select circle, and it is but just that they should be asked to submit themselves in some form to the test of these qualifications. The very argument for a special corps of ordnance carries with it the argument for selecting from the Army the men best adapted by natural genius and acquired qualifications for performing the service expected from such a corps. Our ordnance officers as well as all our Army officers cannot be too frequently reminded of the fact that they hold, or should hold, their positions, not by force of parchment decrees alone, but by virtue of their capacity to perform the duties of these positions better than any one else. There is but one absolutely just and impartial rule of appointment and promotion in any service, and that is the Darwinian rule of the survival of the fittest. We cannot expect, of course, to enforce this rule in Army administration as absolutely as it is enforced in the government of the universe, but the nearer we can come to its application the more efficient Army we shall have, and the more we shall command for it that public confidence upon which its prosperity so largely depends.

It is proposed that the graduates of the Military Academy should unite in the erection of a monument at West Point to the memory of their honored preceptor, Professor MAHAN. We are requested by General W. F. SMITH, who has the matter in charge, to ask that contributions intended for this purpose be sent to our care. It is proposed to limit the amount of each contribution to five dollars. Those who wish to join in this undertaking are requested to transmit their offerings addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

OUR Abstract of Special Orders this week announces the resignation of Major and Brevet Colonel JUNIUS B. WHEELER, of the Engineer Corps, who withdraws from the Army for the purpose of accepting the professorship of engineering at the Military Academy, vacated by the death of the gifted MAHAN. Colonel WHEELER graduated in 1855, served as lieutenant of cavalry in Texas and on the Pacific, and was transferred to the Topographical Engineers in 1856. He was employed on military roads, and also as assistant professor of mathematics at the Military Academy from 1859 to 1861. In the Rebellion he did duty as chief engineer of the Department of the Susquehanna, the Army of the Arkansas, etc. He was brevetted major for services at Jenkins Ferry in 1864, and as lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. His most important duty since the war has been as superintending engineer of harbor improvements, Lake Michigan. Since last February he has been

employed in the Engineering Bureau in New York city. Major WHEELER has excellent capacities as an instructor, and has that happy faculty of conciliating the good will as well as winning the respect of those with whom he comes in contact, in which his predecessor, with all his high qualities, was somewhat lacking.

THE reputation of at least one French soldier has survived the flood which overwhelmed nearly all the military chiefs of the empire. Marshal MACMAHON was not less unfortunate than his fellows in his experience of defeat; indeed, his columns were the first to go down before the advancing tide of German invasion. Yet, in spite of this, he has suffered personally but little, if any, in his reputation as a soldier, at home or abroad, and now, as General MACMAHON, he has the confidence of the Republic, as he had before as Marshal MACMAHON the confidence of the Empire. Not only this, but in spite of the fact that he has shot down Frenchmen in the streets of Paris as remorselessly as ever CAVAIGNAC did, MACMAHON, unlike CAVAIGNAC, retains the good-will of his countrymen, and is to-day, a correspondent of the London Spectator tells us, not only the most popular soldier, but the most popular man in France. The secret of all this is told in one word: MACMAHON has had no other ambition than to do his whole duty as a soldier of France. Hence, he holds a position to-day which makes him practically arbiter of the destinies of France; and it is a grand tribute to the high confidence the character of the true soldier always inspires that the ex-Marshal should be so implicitly trusted by men who know that nothing but his loyal submission to the civil power stands between them and a restoration of the empire.

WE publish elsewhere a valuable criticism from the London Broad Arrow on the mitrailleuse, and especially on the Gatling gun, the American original of an invention which has met with such marked favor abroad.

At the Prospect Park parade ground, Brooklyn, November 4, Graham's light battery K, First Artillery, gave a fine public drill. It was commanded by Captain William M. Graham, First Artillery, with First Lieutenant Thomas Ward, and Second Lieutenant J. McK. Davis as chief of sections, and Second Lieutenant C. L. Best as chief of the line of caissons. The movements of the battery were watched with great interest by a vast concourse of persons. General Graham deserves much praise for the excellent condition of his battery and the skill displayed in handling it. The chiefs of sections showed a thorough knowledge of their duties, and the men, although in some instances they were recruits of a few months, are well up in drill; and as for the horses—well, they would be hard to excel in any of the batteries of the regular service.

THE question as to whether the Swiss hero of the arrow and the apple, William Tell, is an historical character or an historical myth seems to be authoritatively settled by a newspaper paragraph which informs us that "the United States Government is now paying a pension to the widow of William Tell, a lineal descendant of the Swiss hero." The husband of the pensioner served in the late war in this country.

"It has struck" a correspondent of the London Engineer "as a yachter that the application of the centre-board principle to our iron-clads would check the tendency they have to roll in a heavy sea, which seems to arise mainly from their flatness of floor. A good centre-board let down would give them more keel where draught of water was no consideration." The writer may be a very proficient "yachter," but he can hardly be accepted as an authority in naval construction. Not to put too fine a point on it, his suggestion is absurd. In a great iron-clad either the centre-board would be torn to pieces or the ship terribly strained.

IN answer to a correspondent we would state that letters intended for Colonel C. B. Norton should be addressed to Box 3,201 New York Post-office.

THE noted chiefs Satanta and Big Tree, convicted of murdering white men, have commenced their life service in the Huntsville (Texas) Penitentiary.

COLONEL Wickham Hoffman, secretary of the United States Legation at Paris since 1867, and at different times Chargé d'Affaires, is now in Washington.

VINCENT COLYER'S OPINION OF THE APACHES.

THE President, Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of War have received from Mr. Vincent Colyer a verbal report on his recent work among the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, which has attracted much extended comment through the press. After narrating the enthusiastic way in which he was received by the Apaches, of their coming in scores from the hills and valleys all along the route, carrying white flags to meet him, and of their flocking to the reservations by hundreds as soon as they learned that they would be protected and fed, he read extracts from reports made to him by old Army officers who had been among them for years, showing their industrious and peaceful character whenever they have an opportunity. Colonel Green, First Cavalry, says:

The Apache Indians furnished one hundred and ninety tons of hay, for which he paid them in flour. They brought it in to his camp, in White Mountains, fifteen tons a day. They supplied the garrison with all the wood they used, bringing it in at the rate of thirty cords a day, using their hands and a few old broken axes to break it off, and the hay they cut with old knives, and the whole was brought into the post on their backs.

Mr. Colyer said the Apaches were more civilized than Red Cloud's Sioux, and he believed if the American and Mexican Papago and Pima Indians could only be induced to let them alone for two years they would prove themselves more easily managed than the Kiowas or Cheyennes. The chiefs voluntarily dressed themselves in pantaloons and coats, and were disappointed when there were not enough to distribute to the other men of the tribe. In their talks they were most friendly, and their accounts of their present pitiable condition—starving and hunted by every one—was touching. They acknowledged they stole cattle and horses, but declared that it was only for food, and to prove it pointed to the fact that they had not a horse among them. Stealing led to fighting, in which both whites and Apaches were killed. "When I sleep," said one chief, "it is always with one eye open. If the wind rolls a stone down from the hillside above me I think it is a scout after us, and my women and children wake up and run." Mr. Colyer investigated the Camp Grant massacre, and brings sworn evidence from Army officers and old white settlers corroborative of Lieutenant Whitman's statement, making the details of that affair even more horrible than already published. The story that these Indians left the reservation and went on thieving raids, which was so industriously published as the cause for the massacre, is pronounced false by several unimpeachable witnesses under oath, and Mr. Colyer says that the reports which are now being so extensively telegraphed from Arizona to the press, that the Indians are leaving the reservations and depredating, are equally untrue. The story telegraphed that Cochise had left the reservation at Canad Alamosa and gone on the war-path Mr. Colyer doubted. Seven days ago Cochise was on the reservation, and it was not possible for them to get any news from there in less time than that via the Pacific Ocean, as the reservation is near the Rio Grande, in New Mexico. The story that out of 400 Apaches on the reservation at Camp Grant only fifty reported on ration day is explained by the fact that a party of armed citizens from Tucson had been allowed to come on the reservation to hunt for fugitive Indians. The marvel is that fifty remained! The tale that "a party of mining prospectors who had travelled thirty miles without water were warned off from Camp Grant and the artillery brought to bear upon them, despite their protestations that they were peaceful citizens and liable to perish unless permitted to come to the water," was disposed of by the official report of Major Nelson, the officer commanding Camp Grant, as follows:

BRISCOLL, A. T., HEADQUARTERS CAMP GRANT, }
September 15, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to report that under telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War, transmitted through department headquarters, I proceeded to call in the friendly disposed Indians, and in a few days three bands were represented at this reservation by over one hundred Indians, about which time two Mexicans came to this post from Tucson and reported that an expedition was being gotten up there for the purpose of attacking the Indians collected here. I immediately communicated with the commanding officer at Camp Lowell, at Tucson, A. T., in reference to the matter, and requested his assistance to prevent such an attempt. He ordered Captain Dunn, Twenty-first Infantry, to this post to consult with me on the subject. On his arrival here Captain Dunn informed me that a large party, composed of citizens of Tucson, Mexicans, and Indians, would leave Tucson the day after he left, and that the party intended passing through the reservation on a prospecting tour. The next day Mr. Vincent Colyer arrived at the post, and I informed him of the state of affairs. He, showing me his authority, copies of which have been forwarded to you, requested me to prevent the expedition from crossing the reservation, and authorizing me to proclaim a reservation of ten miles from the post in either direction until the limits of the reservation could be defined. Some of the men of the expedition from Tucson arrived at the post the evening of the day upon which Mr. Colyer arrived. I saw and informed them that under the circumstances it was my opinion the presence of such a party at Tucson at the post at this particular time would be antagonistic to and probably defeat Mr. Colyer's mission, and requested that they pass around the reservation. I was informed that my request would not be complied with, and the party, some two hundred strong, would reach the post about daylight the following morning, and would cross the reservation. I immediately issued an order forbidding armed parties of citizens approaching within ten miles of post, and sent a courier with a copy to meet the party, with instructions to report the result without delay. The courier returned about three o'clock in the morning, reported having found the party encamped twelve miles distant, and that they informed him they would cross the reservation. I then sent Lieutenant Whitman, Third Cavalry, out to inform them that I was prepared to enforce my orders, and had my guns in position, and would fire upon them on their approach at the mouth of the canyon opposite the post. At the same time I sent out my water wagon, loaded, so that they should not suffer in case they concluded to go back, which they very reluctantly decided to do.

I would respectfully state in this connection that I do not think the present strength of the garrison sufficient to insure this reservation against attacks similar to the one made here some months since. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM NELSON,
Captain Twenty-first Infantry, Commanding Post.

For this action of Captain Nelson, which Mr. Colyer believed to be the only course he could pursue and protect the Indians, he was severely censured by General Crook. Mr. Colyer read extracts from a letter he received from General Stoneman, General Crook's predecessor in Arizona, showing that out of every hundred dollars that goes on to Arizona ninety-nine are sent there by the Government; that the officials, contractors,

farmers, editors, freighters, drinking-saloon, and gambling shopkeepers depend upon the army for support; that the annual expenditure of (the War Department is three and a half millions of dollars a year, and as there are not over two thousand Americans in the Territory this is the reason why they are now yelling so loudly against stopping the war, placing the Indians on reservations, and establishing peace; that the editors of the two small papers published in the Territory have no regard for truth as shown by dozens of glaring falsehoods, and by their abuse of each other and of nearly every officer of the army in the Territory. Mr. Colyer says they did not represent the sentiment of the miners and hardy frontiersmen, who, being exposed to the Indians by their proximity, are in favor of peace, but only of the officials, contractors, and saloon keepers of the towns remote from danger with whom they immediately associate. General Stoneman says:

The Indians cannot be quiet, because they must starve or steal, as the Government will not feed them, and when they have become quiet they cannot remain long so, as the whites will not remain quiet, but will expand and encroach, whether or no.

In reply to the charge of discourtesy in that he did not go to Tucson and Prescott, hear the complaints of white people, and address the crowd, Mr. Colyer said that was not the business for which he was sent, and he read extracts from the two newspapers, in which the people were openly hounded on to mob, lynch, or stone him to death, and private information assured him that the writers meant what they said. On the conclusion of the report the President decided that there was no discord between the Interior and War Departments. The Indians upon the reservations established by Mr. Colyer in Arizona should be protected, and all those outside who refused to go in and be at peace General Crook should attack and subdue.

On the other hand, the War Department has received an advance copy of the petition now circulating for general signature in Arizona and portions of California, asking the President whether he further intends to permit Vincent Colyer, as the agent of the Peace Commissioners, to interfere in the management of the wild Indians in the Territory, who refuse to live on reservations, or whether they are to be left to the control of General Crook. The petition sets forth the disheartened condition of the citizens of the Territory and the intention of many to abandon their homes and property, in despair of better things, when the appointment of General Crook, with full power to deal with the savage Apaches at his discretion, gave them hope, and they resolved to wait a little longer for the peace and security they have never yet possessed. The plans of General Crook are commended in the petition for their vigor, moderation, and success, and their breaking up by the philanthropists deplored. The petitioners aver that, while they had no confidence in Colyer and his plans, they gave him and them all possible assistance; but the manner in which the Indians have laughed at the commissioner and continued to murder, outrage, and pillage the settlers and travellers, as though he did not bear the commands of the Government at Washington to make peace, is convincing proof that Crook, the man of action, and not Colyer, the man of words, is the proper agent to negotiate with the Apaches. The signers refer to the past history of the Territory and the prospect of death and outrage for those left alive as their justification for this direct appeal to the President, and through him to the American people, for protection, and conclude with a statement in detail of murders and outrages committed by the Apaches since 1864.

Meanwhile a despatch comes from San Francisco announcing that "the Apaches, on the 11th of October, sixty strong, attacked a rancho on the San Simon, in Arizona, killed one man, wounded another, and burned the place. Captain Smith of the Twenty-first Infantry, writes that the Indians were pursued by the troops, and were found to come directly from the reservation of Canad Alamosa. There are 500 Indians on the ration rolls at Camp Grant, and on the last ration day only fifty answered, the remainder being absent on the war-path. A courier from Tucson, Arizona, to Los Angeles, reports that the Apaches who murdered Richard Barnes, near Camp Bowie, were overtaken at Horseshoe Canon by Captain Russell and 20 soldiers, and found posted in a secure position. A sharp battle followed. A citizen guide was killed and two soldiers wounded. Two horses were killed. The Indians could not be dislodged. Captain Williams reports that the Indians were led in person by Cochise, with whom Vincent Colyer is said to have made peace at Canad Alamosa. A quantity of stock has been stolen by the Apaches from settlers near Tucson since the treaty of peace of Vincent Colyer, and found on the Apaches' reservation at Camp Grant, and recovered. Eight of the Camp Grant reservation Indians, who were indicted for the murder of settlers by a United States Grand Jury, disappeared from the reservation just before the officers reached there with the warrants for their arrest."

THE death of General James McCleary, one of the soldiers of the war and since member of Congress, is reported. He entered the military service as captain of the Forty-first Ohio regiment, of which Hazen was colonel. He afterward entered the Regular Army, and was mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio, with the rank of brevet brigadier-general of the United States Army and commissioned as captain of the Forty-fifth regiment of United States Infantry. His commissions in the Regular Army bore date July 28, 1866, and March, 1867. He subsequently settled in St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, where he purchased a plantation. He joined the Republican ranks in politics. General McCleary was elected a member of Congress by the Republicans from St. Mary's, Louisiana; but the duties of his war campaign in the field had impaired his health to such an extent that he was unable to take his seat last session. He returned to Ohio in the month of August. His health failing continually, he finally came to New York with the hope of bettering his physical condition by treatment. His body will be taken to Ohio for interment.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL REGIMENT.

PERHAPS the finest military organization of youth in the United States is the Boston school, composed of the scholars of the Boston High and Latin schools and the Roxbury and Dorchester high schools, numbering in all something over 1,000 youth of from twelve to eighteen years of age. The scholars drill twice a week, under the direction of a military instructor, and exhibit unusual proficiency, so that their regiment now forms a marked and creditable feature of the Boston public celebrations. To encourage these youthful students in the soldier's drill and discipline, Messrs. Bent & Bush, of Boston, a house well known to our readers, have made a liberal offer of prizes, as the subjoined correspondence will show:

BOSTON, August 28, 1871.

J. D. Philbrick, Esq., Supt. Public Schools, Boston:

DEAR SIR: Desiring to foster and encourage a military spirit among our young men, and, if possible, to increase the "esprit de corps" naturally felt by the scholars of the Boston High and Latin Schools, and the Roxbury High School, in their military organization, we beg to offer the accompanying gold medal, or order of merit, to be awarded to the student of the above-named schools who shall, at the annual parade and review in June, 1872, exhibit the greatest proficiency in the manual of arms; the candidates for the drill to be selected by the captains of the respective companies, who, in making their selections, shall take into account the general neatness of appearance of the scholars, as well as their skill in handling the musket. We would respectfully name as judges for the occasion the Adjutant-General of the State of Massachusetts, the general commanding the First brigade, Mass. Vol. Militia, and the commanding officer of the Independent Corps of Cadets, of Boston, the general commanding the First division M. V. M. to act as referee and to present the medal to the successful scholar.

Hoping the object we have in view may meet with your approval, we remain,

Respectfully yours, BENT & BUSH.

CITY OF BOSTON, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

SUP'T'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Sept. 7, 1871.

Major Lucius Slade, Chairman of Committee on Vocal and Physical Culture and Military Drill:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in enclosing to you a letter from Messrs. Bent & Bush, which will inform you that these gentlemen have offered a gold medal, to be awarded next June to the High School student who shall exhibit the greatest proficiency in the manual of arms. The medal is very beautiful, and its cost was nearly a hundred dollars. The base of the medal is a Maltese cross richly encased, over which is a blazing star, surmounted by a monogram of the regiment, "B. S. R." Underneath the monogram are rays shooting out, and when seen through the monogram give a brilliant and sparkling appearance. The whole is suspended by a blue ribbon from a shaft of gold, on which are the characters, in blue enamel richly inlaid, "B. & B. 1872." On the top of this shaft are two crossed muskets, beautifully carved.

I heartily approve of the proposition, and should, without hesitation, accept it, if it seemed to be within my province to do so. But it is obviously a matter which ought to be submitted to the consideration of your committee, and accordingly is hereby respectfully referred to them.

Yours very truly,

JOHN D. PHILBRICK, Supt. of Schools.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE ROOMS, BOSTON, Sept. 27, 1871.

Messrs. Bent & Bush:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to inform you that the Committee on Vocal and Physical Culture and Military Drill, at its last meeting, unanimously accepted your generous offer of a valuable gold medal, to be awarded next June to the High School student who is the most proficient in the manual of arms.

With a high appreciation of your liberality and public spirit in thus encouraging this important branch of education,

I am yours, very respectfully, LUCIUS SLADE.

[From the London Broad Arrow.]

THE GATLING GUN IN ENGLAND.

LET it once for all be understood that the Gatling calibre ranges from .42 to one inch; but for practical purposes the inventor has subdivided them into four classes as follows:

The 1st or smallest size has ten steel-rifled barrels, and is made of any proper calibre to suit the rifle-cartridges used by different Governments. Total weight, 3 cwt.

The 2d has similar barrels, but of .65-inch calibre, and discharges solid elongated leaden bullets weighing 3½ ounces.

The 3d in exterior dimensions is precisely the same as the last named, except its calibre is .75, and it discharges a bullet weighing 4½ ounces. Weight of each gun, 5 cwt.

The 4th is of one-inch calibre, is made with six, sometimes ten, barrels, and discharges solid projectiles weighing half a pound. A canister cartridge containing sixteen balls can be used with this gun. It also discharges explosive bullets with terrible effect. Total weight, 6 cwt.

The larger guns are loaded from metal feed-cases, and can be fired at the rate of from 150 to 200 shots a minute, but we believe the use of feed-cases will ultimately be discontinued in favor of the drum, protected by a steel mantlet. In the 2d or .65-calibre gun, a noteworthy improvement has been experimentally introduced, designed to provide readier access to a damaged lock. A small worm-wheel supercedes the use of cogged-wheels, and admits of the required space for the operation of repairing or inspecting a lock, without unscrewing the cascade plate. Entrance is effected through an aperture cut in both cascade and diaphragm plates, the perforation being closed from the outside by a plug. This plug carries at its front end a sleeve with a projecting arm, a slot being cut on the under side. When the plug is in position, this slot forms a continuation of a groove, cut in the end of the cam, in which a lug, formed at the end of each lock, revolves. When the lock is brought into line with the plug, by means of the crank-handle, the lug engages with the slot in the arm of the plug, which being withdrawn, the lock—guided in its passage by a tube—follows in due course. Nor is the gun disabled by the displacement of one or more of the locks, for the remaining barrels can be used quite as efficiently, but at all events, the several parts being interchangeable and spare ones always at hand, the loss of only a few moments is incurred while the substitution is being made.

This is a peculiar feature of the Gatling, rendering it second to none in a most essential particular, for machine guns are naturally dependent for their effectiveness on the lock-mechanism as being most liable to get out of order.

In all the later-built Gatlings the cooking arrangement has been rendered less complex. It is simply an

inclined cocking-plate, projecting on the inner side of the breech-casing, so that when the lock is moved forward, a lug, formed upon the spring bolt, is arrested by it, and the spring of the lock is thus gradually contracted. "As the gun is rotated, the cartridges one by one drop into the grooves of the carrier—from the feed-cases in the larger and from the drum in the smaller guns—and instantly the lock, by its impingement on the spiral cam surfaces, moves forward, pushes the cartridge into the chamber, and when the butt-end of the lock gets on the highest projection of the cam the charge is fired, through the agency of the cocking device which at this point liberates the lock, spring, and hammer, and explodes the cartridge."

It will therefore be seen that it is also an essential characteristic of the Gatling, that although the time between each shot is inappreciable, it does not fire in volleys, and aware as we all are that the ordinary velocity of a bullet is 1,450 feet a second, it follows that each projectile is far ahead of the other in a continuous stream, thus preventing an accumulation of recoil, avoiding deflection, and admitting of larger charges, heavier bullets, and consequently securing a flatter trajectory and greater range—which in other words means simply increased accuracy and more effective killing-power—than that attained by any other machine-gun yet invented. This peculiarity of no recoil is also of special value in cases of a night attack, or defence, or when the thick smoke of battle envelops the field. No resighting or relaying are necessary, once the range and direction are determined, and by the use of the attachment for traversing the gun, a sweep of 12 degs. is attainable as before alluded to.

Having thus, as briefly as possible, touched upon the technical description of the Gatling, it remains to exhibit its capabilities as proved before the committee which was charged by the Government to undertake an exhaustive inquiry respecting it last year, and by whose report Mr. Cardwell was guided in preferring the Gatling to its rival, the Montigny system. In our limited space we cannot give the result of all the experiments (which were duly reported at the time), but the following are the totals of the work performed by the mitrailleuses as compared with field-guns: four distances, two minutes to each:

	Weight.	Expended of ammunition.	Hits.
Small Gatling.....	3 cwt.	492 lbs.	2,803
Montigny Mitrailleuse.....	3 cwt.	472 lbs.	1,708
12-pounder breech-loading gun.....	3 cwt.	1,232 lbs.	2,286
9-pounder muzzle-loading gun.....	3 cwt.	1,013 lbs.	2,207

And again, in a competitive trial between the mitrailleuses, firing deliberately, the following was the result:

Ten Targets, 9 by 9.	Time min. sec.	No. of Hits.
At 600 yards, 720 rounds:		
Montigny Mitrailleuse.....	4 0	538
Small Gatling.....	3 31	618
At 800 yards, 555 rounds:		
Montigny Mitrailleuse.....	3 8	292
Small Gatling.....	2 26	439

But, after all, in any consideration of machine guns, deliberate firing should not be so much taken into account as rapidity, combined with a due degree of accuracy (for it is possible to be too accurate); and in this respect, how has the Gatling answered expectations? At Shoeburyness the 1-inch gun, throwing a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. projectile over 2,000 yards, made 90 hits out of 238 shots fired in two minutes at three rows of targets 36 feet by 9; while the medium sized gun made 165 hits out of 348 rounds, discharged within the same time at the same range! Substitute in the mind's eye a close column of cavalry or a square of infantry for the three rows of targets, and judge the result. The other day at Wimbledon, a volunteer earned the sobriquet of the "Berkshire Mitrailleuse" from having got off sixty-eight rounds in two minutes from a breech-loading rifle—and wonderful manipulation it was; but how insignificant it sounds beside the hailstone performance of the Gatling. Now that field-guns have been emancipated from the thralldom of the "Field Exercise," and will in future be allowed to act independently, or as nearly so as the general object in view will admit of, we may expect great changes in the art of war. Instead of keeping on the flank of infantry, artillery will now support an advance by retiring so as to keep without the range of the enemy's small arms, and within their own. Up to 1,500 or 2,000 yards infantry stand no chance against artillery, and, *mutato nomine*, the latter would be simply unmanned within that distance by the stinging rifle-fire of a line of skirmishers. But why should not the "gun of the period" occupy this debatable ground? Why should not the mitrailleuse play its part, in its peculiar fashion, at these doubtful ranges? It is the larger sized battery, such as we have above alluded to, that will be suitable for the purpose we mention, while the medium gun, firing Government ammunition, would be employed at close quarters to enfilade a trench, clear a bridge, or defend a pass. There is little doubt but that in all future wars the machine gun will make itself felt. The French experimental use of it in their war was scarcely a reliable criterion of its capabilities, but enough was done to show clearly what such a gun, properly constructed and handled in action, can effect. As a matter of fact, most of the continental powers have adopted some modification of the mitrailleuse, and we observe that in their recent autumn manoeuvres, these death-dealing machines have been employed as a recognized arm of the service, and a needful accessory of modern warfare. Our own Government have, therefore, only followed suit, and we may express the hope that next year will see these ideas carried into practice, and the mitrailleuse taking its proper place in the front of the battle. In big wars this gun must, however, be content to play a secondary part; but who will deny that such a battery might have shortened by half the time, expense, and necessary equipment, such minor affairs as the expeditions to Abyssinia, Red River, and British Honduras, or, in fact, wherever a small band of English were called upon to resist a savage horde? It is, therefore, particularly in our ultra-marine dependencies—Australia, New Zealand, the West India Islands, and the West Coast of Africa—that the utility and good service nature of this

economical engine of war will be most appreciated. For the present, we believe, thirty-six "Gatlings" have been ordered from Sir W. Armstrong's foundry, twenty-four of them being the '57 calibre, and twelve of the '75 inch. The former will cost £245 each, the latter £325 only, and we may naturally expect that their superior finish will secure even greater results than have been yet attained.

Before we close it may be well to mention that Gatlings are so constructed as to admit of being taken to pieces, packed on mules, and carried separately across mountains to their destination, where they can be re-adjusted. This is an important consideration, but still better is in store for us. A new model gun is now in process of experiment and construction at Colt's armory in America, under the direction of the patentee, Dr. Gatling. It is furnished with ten barrels, the calibre is the same as that of a rifle, and its weight is only 125 lbs. It is designed to be carried on the backs of mules, camels, or elephants, and will be particularly useful in impracticable country. It can also be mounted on a tripod, and so pivoted as to sweep all the points of the compass at the will of the operator. When in this position it can be fired at the rate of 300 shots a minute. There yet remains one other essential for the thorough success of machine guns, and we are happy to observe it is likely to be added.

In an article on this subject in the April number of the *United Service Magazine*, the writer says, *apropos* of a steel mantlet designed to sustain the pellet-drift of mitrailleuses: "But for the protection of mitrailleuses themselves, something more than mere shields are required. Mounted on massive carriages as they are, they present a wide enough mark for a rifleman, and are still more exposed to the distant fire of large field-guns in position; consequently, until some Moncrieff of the future shall invent a suitable apparatus for lowering the gun out of sight when not engaged, it must continue to share the fate of an unentrenched howitzer." This hint has, it appears, been already acted upon by Captain C. P. Stone, late Seventy-seventh regiment, who has invented a method by which "atmospheric pressure is used as a motor for giving the gun an elevating, and depressing action above and below the parapet, characteristic of the Moncrieff principle."

Surely, then, the Gatling offers every condition needful in a national arm. It is drawn and worked with facility in the most difficult country. It obviously tends to the economy of life and labor, and, while inflicting the severest loss on the enemy, is capable of management by the fewest and least instructed of gunners. It is less costly than a field gun, and is admirably adapted to supplement and act in conjunction with the Snider and Martini-Henry, in the hands of our militia and volunteers. With a small detachment of infantry proceeding on special service, as well as for the dismounted men of cavalry (as suggested by the "Old Shekarry"), it would be the right gun in the right place; and, generally, no battery of artillery, no regiment of cavalry, no battalion of infantry, no fort, no village on the coast-line, no colony, no defensible position at home or abroad, no outpost of our ubiquitous emigrants, should remain unprovided with their due complement of these guns of the future, ready to be taken into action at a moment's notice, and as useful in attack as defence.

[From the London Spectator.]

SIR JOHN BURGEOYNE.

NOT often does a soldier of Sir John Burgoyne's mark live through nearly a century; for if "men age fast on the battlefield," they also die there; and if they do not die in harness, they frequently carry off the seeds of disease, and sink prematurely into the grave. Few if any of the youths who were gazetted in the eighteenth century live to read the record which tells of the death of an old comrade. When Burgoyne was born, in 1782, Napoleon was a student at Brienne, and Arthur Wellesley was an Eton boy. The United States had just become an independent nation; while the British were only laying the foundations of that Eastern empire which has become so vast. Though Gibraltar had just been beaten off the combined navies of France and Spain, we had not yet stretched our arm to Malta, and thence through the Isthmus of Suez to the shores of China. Burgoyne was born when the old was fading away, and the new cracking the thin crust which covered a decaying political and social world. He saw the first French Revolution topple over an ancient monarchy; he fought against the man of genius who founded the first French empire; he lived to sympathize with the captive head of a second empire, which had fallen like a house of cards; to read the story of another revolution, in the fury of which Paris barely escaped destruction—and now, at the hour of his death, greater uncertainty hangs over the future of France than hung over it at the hour of his birth. What a gulf there is between the days when Louis XVI. was in the midst of his great experiments as a royal reformer, and this enlightened age, when the saviour of the French nation is M. Adolphe Thiers! When Frederick the Great died, Burgoyne was two years old; yet he lived to see William I. crowned at Versailles Emperor in Germany. Looking backward in his last days, what a strangely-peopled, oddly-shifting vista, limited by his own experience, the old soldier must have beheld! At the beginning, Marengo and Jena and Waterloo; at the end, Solferino, Koniggratz, and Sedan. It may be said that he witnessed the rapid rise of three empires—one in America, with a boundless future; one in the East, splendid, beneficent, powerful, yet precarious; and one in Europe, brand-new, an empire which, although it seemed to spring but yesterday, armed and mature into life, yet was the painful growth of a hundred years.

In his own profession what a revolution! He began with pigtail formality, and flint-locks, and 6-pounders, and the Prussian drill of the Seven Years' War, and 24-pounders for battering guns; he ended with breech-loaders, 16-pounder field guns, Prussian drill of a new school, and siege-guns of enormous range and power. Brown Bess gave place to the Enfield, the Enfield to

the Snider, the Snider to the Henry-Martini. The great invention of percussion caps was made and became obsolete in the last half of his life. We live fast in an age of science. Consider balloons. Montgolfier only set them going in 1783, when Burgoyne was a year old, and have we not seen the uses to which they can be put in sieges during these latter fiery months? In his own branch of arms, the engineer who had to work with wretched implements seventy years ago lived to see new methods, new appliances, new means, electricity, gun-cotton, picrate of potass, dynamite, splendid tools, railways, far-ranging guns, hollow projectiles, equal in destructive force to some of the mines of his youth. The very system of fortifications in vogue when he first studied the subject has become useless, cultivated engineers holding that far-ranging rifled artillery will compel as great a modification of fortresses as that which was forced on the feudal fighting folk by the invention of gunpowder. Sir John Burgoyne himself, face to face with Todleben, became aware of the difference between the era of San Sebastian and that of Sebastopol; yet Sebastopol was weakness itself compared with Metz or Paris, with Antwerp or Coblenz. Everywhere astounding change. At sea we have developed a *Victory* into a *Monarch*, and a *Thunder* bomb into a *Decastol*. The torpedo has superseded the boom and the fire-ship; iron plates have taken the place of masonry ashore and wood afloat. From the pigtail, and the hauberd, and the triangles of Burgoyne's youth how far we have got! Why, the Germans have absolutely secured an educated army, not the least revolution in a benighted world, prone to believe the old lie that the greater the ruffian the better the soldier. It is a lie, and every nation will find it to be one whenever put to the test. In 1782 nobody believed in an educated army. There are numbers who still refuse to believe; but in that regard we are a little in advance of the eighteenth century.

When Burgoyne entered on active service seventy years ago, an English admiral was occupied three months in beating up the Red Sea to Suez; General Baird, with troops from India and the Cape, was more than two months in proceeding from Cosseir to Alexandria. Baird left India in December, 1800, and did not join the British force in Egypt until September, 1801. Sir Robert Napier quitted Bombay in November, 1807, and entered Magdala in April, 1868, and his army was back in India in the summer of the same year. The difference between the two periods is expressed in one word—steam. The contrast between the march of Baird's Sepoys and British line regiments from Cosseir to the Nile at Kenah, and thence to Alexandria in boats, and the passage of troops across the Isthmus by railway or canal, is not more striking than the contrast between the march of Napoleon from Boulogne to Ulm, as compared with the march of Von Moltke from Berlin to Paris, via Sedan, regard being had to the fact that nearly the whole German army had to be concentrated and pushed up to the Rhine, whereas Napoleon had thousands of troops on and over the Rhine before he declared war. The real new fact in war is the entry of educated rank and file upon the grisly scene; the vastly larger share of science in all military operations. The astonishing development of industry and commerce must also be credited with its fair quota of influence in changes which tend to greater rapidity of action.

Sir John Burgoyne, who began his active service in Egypt and ended it in the Crimea, served in the Mediterranean, in Sweden, in the Iberian Peninsula, on the banks of the Mississippi, on the shores of the Dardanelles, and the Black Sea. Throughout this long range of years, amid all these mutations, he was ever alive to the improvement of his profession; kept his strong intellect bright by constant use, and did good work in civil life, leaving an enduring mark in the region where opinion, slowly formed, precedes action. But although his services and his knowledge were great and his judgment sound, he was an engineer, and as an engineer his promotion was slow. He was not a full general until he had reached the ripe age of seventy-two; and only the other day he became a field-marshal, long after the dignity had been conferred on the Duke of Cambridge. Yet in the Crimean war it was Sir John Burgoyne who, at an early stage, pointed out the true key to the defences of Sebastopol—the Malakoff hill. But when Lord Raglan died it was not a Burgoyne that we selected for command—it was a Simpson and a Codrington! Sir Robert Napier was the first British engineer who ever commanded an army out of India. The prejudice against scientific soldiers—gunners and engineers—is strong at the headquarters of the British army, where they are scarcely held of more account than Master Giles would have been if he had appeared personally in the camp of Henry V. before Harfleur. In any other army a man like Burgoyne, though, *pace* Napoleon III., he was not a Von Moltke, yet might have been, would have received a field-marshal's baton, or something equivalent to it, long ago. But we live and learn, and may, in time, come to prize scientific soldiers, among whom we must rank Burgoyne.

THE plan which the well-known dry goods house of Lord & Taylor of New York have adopted, of preparing outfits for ladies and children, which they advertise in the *JOURNAL*—is eminently adapted to the needs of the Army and Navy ladies, many of whom are at a distance from the great cities and will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity offered. We understand that the same house are arranging gentlemen's outfits on the same plan.

ON the subject of steam boiler explosions the *London Mechanics' Magazine* says: "If we refer to the valuable reports of the Manchester Steam Users' Association, which appear from time to time in our pages, we find that six explosions arise from the badness of the boilers for one from the neglect of the attendants. Farther, although one-seventh of the gross number of explosions may be attributed to the neglect of attendants, a considerable proportion of that seventh is at the same time greatly due to the omission of a suitable complement of fittings."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE MILITIA AND THE ELECTION.—On Tuesday the strong military arm of New York State was again called into requisition as a precautionary measure to preserve peace and order in the exciting election which took place on that day. The election was exceedingly quiet, and the moral effect of some 2,000 men under arms, and the memory of the July riot, undoubtedly tended to keep in submission the thousands of turbulent spirits that at all times abound in cities like New York. The election contest in this city was perhaps never more bitter, and the personal interests involved were such as to provoke disturbances at any moment; but fortunately for the citizens nothing but peace reigned, and the military remained quietly at their respective armories from 6 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. unmolested by orders from civil or division headquarters calling them to vigorous action.

In obedience to a call from the civil authorities of the city, Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding First division, detailed the Seventh Infantry, Colonel Emmons Clark; Twelfth Infantry, Colonel John Ward; Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel Josiah Porter; and the Seventy-first Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott commanding, to assemble at their respective armories and hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. In compliance with these orders the members of these organizations began to assemble at 6 A. M., but in many instances the general assembly was not beaten until 8 or 9 o'clock. The troops were furnished with the Remington breech-loading arms, of the Spanish pattern, for temporary use, and the forenoon was spent in instructing the men in their use, and also in the school of the company and battalion. The men were allowed two hours' leave of absence to vote, two companies of each regiment absenting themselves at a time. All were advised to don the citizen's dress for this purpose, but only in the instance of one or two regiments was this precautionary measure observed, many men finding it too inconvenient to properly carry out this portion of the orders. All, however, had every opportunity to discharge the full privileges of a citizen, and few if any neglected it even to the full consumption of the leave of absence. To be confined in an armory for the greater portion of one day and night, with little or no means of occupying time aside from the drill, is very tiresome work. Even the many devices introduced by the members for amusement at last become tedious, and ennui is inevitable before many hours are over. The Seventh toward evening ceased the drill, and resorted to every conceivable way of amusing themselves, the most conspicuous of which was the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis. This was a capital hit, originating in the first company. The parade was extremely ludicrous, and provoked shouts of laughter, particularly the "tin" band, and the impersonation of the Grand Duke. The former was composed of some fifteen or twenty small tin toy trumpets, and marched in regular style at the head of the column surrounding the inimitable Terriot of the first company, who, with bearskin hat, hightop boots, and trousers rolled, displaying highly-colored underwear, performed admirably the part of the long-expected Alexis, bowing and scraping to imaginary courtiers all along the route. Colonel Clark was forced to review the column and make a speech, in which he lavished praise upon the fine band, intimating that Grafulla would hereafter have to look out for his laurels, and concluding his address with an intimation that he did not wish to detain his listeners, which was taken as a slight hint to "move on." There were torch-light processions, impromptu fire companies, all of which tended to break somewhat the monotony of the weary hours. The Seventh paraded, according to the report of Adjutant Fitzgerald, 682 strong, the companies as a rule mustering stronger than on inspection day.

The Twelfth passed the day very quietly at its armory. The only notable feature of the amusement portion of the duties of the day was the funeral of Tammany, as illustrated by a parade with empty Remington gun cases on the shoulders of the men. The commissary department was somewhat inferior as compared with the other regiments, but the men as a rule were quiet and obedient to orders. The regiment paraded 350 strong; better than the average parades of this command. Company B, Captain Banta, of this command, was on duty at the arsenal during the day and evening.

The Twenty-second assembled 453 strong in full marching order, an increase over the parade for annual muster. The guard was perfect; and the men—thanks to a good commissary department—exceedingly contented during their confinement. A portion of the day was spent in practice in street firing and instruction in the use of the new arms the usual festivities among the members, such as mock court-martials "Shoo-Fly" parades, etc., and many other eccentricities peculiar to this command.

The Seventy-first paraded 414 strong, and passed the day like the other regiments; Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott was in command, and Colonel Rockefeller reported for duty, although having a leave of absence. The men after the drill had a happy time among themselves until dismissed, a full orchestra, composed of members, giving good instrumental music for those of vocal or dancing inclinations. The men were fed by company, and everything was well managed. Brigadier-General Ward, First brigade, was in command of the whole body of troops, and he and staff were on duty at the established headquarters, Seventy-first armory.

Governor Hoffman, the division commander and staff in

citizen's dress, also Brigadier-General Funk and staff, were on duty, and employed every means to further the interests of the city in instituting means to preserve the peace.

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISION MUSTER FOR 1871.

In accordance with our usual custom, we give below a compendium of the inspection returns of the different organizations of the First and Second divisions of New York State, showing the relative strength of these commands, and their gain or loss, as the case may be, since the last muster. These figures are as near perfect as can be compiled at the present time, and in almost every instance the returns from which they are taken are made official by the signatures of the inspectors and regimental chiefs of staff. The returns of the First and Second brigades are compiled exclusively from the muster rolls as made up by the inspectors, but those of the other commands are as furnished by the adjutants:

FIRST DIVISION.			
First Brigade.			
	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Twelfth Infantry.....	1870 344 1871 379	107 113	451 492
Twenty-second Infantry.....	Gain... 25 1870 461 1871 485	140 131	601 616
Sixty-ninth Infantry.....	Gain... 24 1870 235 1871 391	287 276	522 607
Seventy-first Infantry.....	Gain... 106 1870 463 1871 439	564 184	727 621
Seventy-ninth Infantry.....	Loss... 26 1870 157 1871 321	87 88	244 409
First Cavalry.....	Gain... 164 1870 303 1871 467	120 170	423 637
Second Brigade.			
Fifth Infantry.....	Loss... 43 1870 444 1871 420	117 185	561 605
Sixth Infantry.....	Loss... 21 1870 428 1871 406	132 108	560 514
Eleventh Infantry.....	Gain... 39 1870 348 1871 318	141 85	489 403
Eighty-fourth Infantry.....	Loss... 20 1870 349 1871 316	110 136	459 452
Ninety-sixth Infantry.....	Loss... 33 1870 434 1871 330	103 138	447 468
Third Cavalry.....	Loss... 24 1870 245 1871 281	184 118	429 399
First Infantry.....	Gain... 36 1870 683 1871 755	119 151	804 906
Seventh Infantry.....	Gain... 70 1870 346 1871 357	154 124	500 481
Eighth Infantry.....	Gain... 11 1870 686 1871 722	81 63	767 785
Ninth Infantry.....	Gain... 36 1870 368 1871 373	120 113	488 486
Fifty-fifth Infantry.....	Gain... 5 1870 45 1871 42	3 8	48 50
Washington Gray Troop.....	Loss... 3 1870 1 1871 1	— —	— —
Separate Detachments—First Division.			
Battery G.....	1870 28 1871 21	21 20	49 41
Battery C.....	1870 71 1871 78	— 8	71 86
Battery B.....	1870 90 1871 90	12 12	102 102
Separate Troop.....	1870 10 1871 10	19 19	69 69
SECOND DIVISION.			
Fifth Brigade.			
Thirteenth Infantry.....	1870 426 1871 432	71 73	497 505
Fourteenth Infantry.....	Gain... 6 1870 217 1871 184	192 252	409 438
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	Loss... 29 1870 366 1871 340	123 82	429 422
Separate Troop.....	Gain... 34 1870 80 1871 88	25 14	105 102
Eleventh Brigade.			
Twenty-third Infantry.....	Gain... 8 1870 330 1871 401	119 101	449 502
Thirty-second Infantry.....	Gain... 71 1870 164 1871 341	120 57	284 398
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	Gain... 77 1870 260 1871 356	101 53	361 409
Howitzer Battery.....	Gain... 96 1870 34 1871 36	35 23	69 59
Separate Troop.....	Gain... 2 1870 54 1871 55	8 15	62 69
	Gain... 1	—	Gain... 8

Separate Detachment—Second Division.			
Separate Troop.....	1870 60 1871 50	29 13	89 63
Battery B.....	1870 50 1871 50	13 13	63 63
Battery A.....	1870 50 1871 50	13 13	63 63

RECAPITULATION.			
First Division.			
	Present.	Absent.	Total.
First Brigade.....	1870 1963 1871 2094	1005 962	2968 3056
Second Brigade.....	Gain... 131 1870 2394 1871 2279	765 794	3159 3073
Third Brigade.....	Loss... 115 1870 2375 1871 2530	661 577	3036 3107
Total (exclusive of division detachments).....	Gain 155 1870 6792 1871 6903	2431 2333	9163 9236
	Gain... 171	—	Gain... 73

SECOND DIVISION.			
	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Fifth Brigade.....	1870 1023 1871 1048	411 421	1440 1467
Eleventh Brigade.....	Gain... 17 1870 942 1871 1189	383 249	1325 1438
Total (exclusive of division detachments).....	Gain... 247 1870 1971 1871 2235	724 670	2695 2905
	Gain... 264	—	Gain... 140

It will be observed from the above table that every brigade, with the exception of the Second, shows a large, effective, and aggregate increase since last year, and that both divisions, particularly the Second, exhibit good signs of active work on the part of their members. The effective strength of the First division is, according to the above, 7,220 men, and the aggregate 9,627. That of the Second division is 2,345 effective and 3,057 aggregate. This gives Brooklyn and New York cities nearly 10,000 well-equipped men for any and all emergencies.

FOURTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Austen, is ordered to assemble at the armory for drill and instruction as follows: Roll call of companies at eight o'clock P. M. By division (fatigue uniform)—Companies B and F, on November 13; Companies G and A, on November 9, Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Orton commanding. Companies C and E, on November 14; Companies D and I, on November 10, Major A. H. Rogers commanding. By wings (fatigue uniform, white gloves and belts; officers, sashes)—Right wing, Companies G, A, F, and B, on November 20; Companies G, A, F, and B, on December 7, Lieutenant Colonel George E. Orton commanding. Left wing, Companies I, D, E and C, on November 21; Companies I, D, E, and C, on December 8, Major A. H. Rogers commanding. By regiment (dress uniform, cross-belts, and gloves), on December 20. For officers and non-commissioned officers (fatigue uniform), on November 15, 29, and December 6. The adjutant is ordered to be present at the wing and regimental drills. Drummers will attend the wing and regimental drills with the companies to which they may be respectively attached. Field, staff, and non-commissioned staff will report to the commandant on the 20th December, at the hour of assembly. Calvin Lent of Company I has been discharged on account of physical disability. Henry C. Fuhrman of Company F and W. C. Kidney of Company D have been expelled for nonpayment of fines and dues, and general neglect of duty.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—Company E, Captain Hallenbeck, during the past year has recruited nineteen men. It inspected the second largest this year, and is in every respect a live company, which is greatly due to its efficient and hard-working commandant. The Thirteenth as a whole is one of the most trustworthy and efficient organizations of the State militia, and is one of the first to be called upon, as the exigencies of the service have fully exemplified.

SEVENTY-NINTH (BATTALION) INFANTRY. Colonel Shaw commanding, congratulates his command upon its fine appearance and strength, on the occasion of the annual inspection and muster, on the 24th ult., and states that "he was gratified to see so marked an improvement in each of the companies, and feels assured that a proper interest and attention is manifested throughout the entire command to ensure a first-class organization. He cannot but communicate to the command the fact that Major-General McQuade, Inspector-General of the State, and Brigadier-General Ward, commander of the brigade, both expressed themselves as greatly pleased at the general appearance of the battalion, and at the decided improvement on the inspection of the preceding year."

From the inspection returns of the several regiments in the First and Second divisions, it would seem as if the prize guidons, the gift of the State Military Association, would be awarded to this command. The commanding officer proposes to maintain, as far as lies within his power, the general interest already displayed, and, by a system based upon discipline, to elevate his command in point of efficiency, accuracy of movement, drill, and general military knowledge, to the highest point attainable, and he is determined that it shall establish for itself a reputation second to none of any like organization in the State. All he asks to enable him to do this is a strict attention to duty on the part of all connected with the command. We trust he will obtain it.

Battalion drills are ordered to take place at the arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on the evenings of the dates following: November 10 and 24, December 8 and 22, January 5 and 19, February 2 and 16, March 1, 15, and 22. Companies will assemble on those dates at the arsenal, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., in fatigue dress, without arms. Company drills will be continued as usual. The commandants of companies will at these drills enforce the attendance of their men, and keep lists of all absentees for return to court-martial. Company commandants are requested, upon receipt of this order, to send in to these head

quarters a list showing the number of enlisted men for whom uniforms could not be procured for the inspection, in order that an immediate report thereof be rendered to the Inspector-General. It is designed if possible to count these men in the strength of the regiment. This latter is something which we imagine cannot very well be done.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—A Boston correspondent writes us as follows: "I respectfully submit that our authorities are all wrong in their military treatment of mobs in placing their main dependence upon infantry. Cavalry, supported by artillery, using canister or Gatling, will speedily drive any mob, and can utterly disintegrate the masses in a riot. Two squadrons and one battery should be able to subdue even a New York riot. The use of infantry is to hold and guard what is won—to push into buildings if need be—and to assist in the patrol after the riot is at an end." Captain Besson of Company E, Twenty-second, whose resignation was announced last week, on Tuesday was presented with a set of very complimentary resolutions, and by a unanimous request of the company asked to reconsider his resignation. The regiment can ill afford to lose so good an officer, and we feel assured that the captain cannot well withstand the petition of his comrades. The Twelfth are making preparations to unveil a fine portrait of its accomplished commander, Colonel John Ward. By the way Colonel Ward is becoming the poet laureate of the National Guard. We recently published a fine regimental composition of his, and have since read a fine description of "Niagara by Moonlight," in verse by the same writer. Company B, Fifth Infantry, Captain Kloeber, will give its thirty-fifth annual ball at Geib's Walhalla, 48-52 Orchard street, on Monday next. Company B, Twenty-second, Captain Colfax, celebrates its anniversary at the regimental armory on Saturday, the 11th instant. The Remington breech-loaders placed in the hands of the troops on election day, although not of the improved pattern adopted by the State, were generally well received, and the men "took" to the new arm with little trouble. A new manual especially adapted to this arm is in preparation and will be issued shortly. The bayonet and sheath for same will, however, have to be changed. One of the degrading drawbacks to rifle practice in the National Guard has undoubtedly been the parade of the so termed political "strikers" or target companies. These semi-military mobs during the past month have constantly paraded through our streets, in some instances to the terror of the citizens, whose property and life have been jeopardized. There should be a law to prevent these ridiculous parades of political shooters. The Twenty-second give a band concert at the regimental armory on the 18th, and a regimental ball at the Academy January 8. Captain Vose, commanding Company D, has again offered a gold medal to the best drilled enlisted man or corporal in each company of the regiment and a gold medal to the best drilled sergeant in the regiment. The competition is to take place at an early day, and the judges, three in number, to be appointed by the board of officers, from the regular service. Captain Vose has offered during the past three years some thirty medals with a view of increasing the proficiency of the regiment in drill. The captain deserves praise not only for his generosity, but for his commendable endeavors to add to the efficiency of a favorite command. At this rate of giving medals the time will come when every member of the regiment will be a medalsome boy. The Seventy-third give its tenth season concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the 11th of December. Those affairs are attended by the elite of Brooklyn, and are generally looked upon as the opening of the festive season for the ensuing year. The companies of the Seventh on election day paraded as follows: A, 62; B, 92; C, 43; D, 64; E, 56; F, 57; G, 68; H, 93; I, 59; K, 66. The Spencer trial progresses slowly and will continue for some time yet. The Unbekant Court-martial still continues but the accused has technically, the best of the accuser in point of law, the papers being improperly prepared and served. The assistant adjutant-general of the Second brigade has resigned. And yet so soon!

BREECH-LOADERS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.

The following is the official report of a board of officers appointed to select a breech-loading musket for the National Guard of the State:

OFFICE OF BOARD ON BREECH-LOADING RIFLE MUSKETS, }
STATE ARSENAL, NEW YORK CITY, October 23, 1871. }
To His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor.
GOVERNOR: The board of officers appointed by the following General Orders:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 24, 1871. }
General Orders No. 11.

The Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, and the Chief of Ordnance are hereby constituted a board to examine into the merits of various kinds of breech-loading rifle muskets, and to report the result of such examination to the Governor.

By order of the commander-in-chief.
(Signed) FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

have the honor to submit the following report:
Shortly after the promulgation of these orders, the board caused the following notice to be advertised in the principal daily newspapers of the State for a sufficient time to give it full publicity.

[Copy of General Order No. 11.]

In compliance with the above order, the undersigned will meet at the State Arsenal, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, June 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., to commence such examination, and will then and there receive such breech-loading rifle muskets as may be submitted to them for that purpose.

(Signed) FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.
(Signed) JAMES MCQUADE, Inspector-General.

(Signed) SAMUEL WM. JOHNSON, Chief of Ordnance.
In accordance with this notice the board assembled at the State Arsenal in New York city on the 7th day of June, 1871, all the members being present.

The following arms were received:
One Roberts (new), presented by General B. S. Roberts, Washington, D. C.

One Roberts (transformed).
One Brown (new), presented by Asa Farr, 136 Chambers street, New York city.

One Green, presented by J. Durell Green, Cambridge, Mass.
One Peabody, presented by M. F. Benton, 11 Warren street, New York city.

One Conroy, presented by W. Schotte, 350 Pearl street, New York city.

One Barnakov-Green, presented by S. W. Green, 89 Liberty street, New York city.

One Wohlgenuth, presented by F. Wohlgenuth, 89 Clinton place, New York city.

One Ward-Burton, presented by General W. G. Ward, 54 Wall street, New York city.

One Williamson, presented by E. A. Morris, 18 Platt street, New York city.

One Whitney, presented by E. Whitney, President, New Haven, Conn.

One Kentucky rifle, presented by Merwin & Hulbert, 83 Chambers street, New York city.

One Berdan ("slam bang") presented by C. L. Perkins, President, 31 New street, New York city.

One Berdan (Russian pattern), presented by C. L. Perkins, President, 31 New street, New York city.

One Joslyn-Tomes, presented by B. F. Joslyn, 6 Maiden lane, New York city.

One Springfield (Allin patent), presented by E. H. Strahan, 43 Pine street, New York city.

One Remington (Spanish, cal. .43), quadrangular bayonet; one Remington (cal. .50), quadrangular bayonet; one Remington (cal. .50), triangular bayonet; one Remington (cal. .50), presented by Colonel W. C. Squire, 193 Broadway, New York city.

One Needham, presented by H. D. Johnson, Jr., 312 Third avenue, New York city.

One Broughton, presented by W. M. Clark, 856 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

After careful examination and full explanation by the exhibitors of the various arms submitted, the board selected from among them those which, in their opinion, were best adapted to the use of the National Guard, and caused circulars to be sent to the owners, asking proposals to furnish the State with 15,000 new arms of their respective models, and to receive an equal number of the Springfield rifle muskets (cal. .58), now in the hands of the National Guard, at such price as might be deemed favorable, in part payment therefor.

Proposals were received from the owners or representatives of the following guns:

The Remington, the Springfield, the Ward-Burton, the Conroy, the Brown, the Whitney, the Joslyn-Tomes, the Peabody.

The proposals were as follows:

Gun.	Cost of New Arms.	Allowance for Old Arms.	Net Cost.
Remington.....	\$13 00	\$5 50	\$12 50
Springfield (Allin).....	19 00	5 00	14 00
Conroy.....	15 00	3 00	16 00
Brown.....	21 25	5 00	16 25
Ward-Burton.....	18 75	2 10	16 65
Peabody.....	17 00	.....	.....
Whitney.....	21 00	3 00	18 00
Joslyn-Tomes.....	24 00	1 00	23 00

The proposal of the agent of the Peabody gun was defective in failing to fix a price for the Springfield muskets owned by the State. It will be seen that the Remington gun was offered at the lowest net price.

The board resolved to regard the bids as confidential until the rendition of this report.

Circulars soliciting proposals were forwarded on the 16th of June; the proposals were received on or before the 23d day of June, and were forwarded sealed to Albany, where they were opened by the Adjutant-General in the presence of the other members of the board, at a meeting held for that purpose on the 23d of June. The board then adjourned for the purpose of affording the representatives of the various arms an opportunity to perfect the improvements which they desired to make, and to remedy some defects which had been pointed out in certain arms by members of the board.

The board re-assembled at the State Arsenal in New York city on the 1st of September. General Townsend, being absent in Europe, Colonel J. B. Stonehouse, assistant adjutant-general, appeared in his stead. They examined such improved arms as had been presented during the recess. It was resolved to institute a series of tests, substantially in accordance with the formula of the St. Louis board, at the Springfield National Armory (the consent of the proper authorities having been obtained for that purpose), and on the 2d of September notice was served on the representatives of the arms selected, to forward the arms they desired to have tested to the Springfield Armory, so that the time of trial might be fixed. Advances of the shipment of the following arms, viz.: Remington, Peabody, and Ward-Burton, having been received, the board fixed upon September 22 as the day for the initiation of the tests, and (having given proper notice to the representatives of these arms) assembled at Springfield for that purpose.

The Springfield arm was entered for competition, and fired by an employee of the United States National Armory, and at the request of the board. The Conroy gun was not received until after the commencement of the experiments.

The result of the various tests to which the arms were subjected will be found in the record heretofore appended. The salt water test was made at the State Arsenal in New York city. The representatives of the arms tested were afforded every opportunity to display the merits of their respective systems, to point out the alleged defects of competing guns, and to demonstrate, by actual test, the superiority claimed for each in any particular. The experiments resulted satisfactorily, and demonstrated that all the arms possess great merit in point of accuracy, durability, and facility of manipulation. In fact, were the choice of an arm to be determined by the actual result of the experiments upon the arms themselves, the board would have great difficulty in arriving at a decision, all the arms having undergone the various tests without injury, and unexceptionally to the satisfaction of the board. In arriving at the recommendation embodied in this report, the board considered, primarily, the relative merits of the various systems presented as regards strength, durability, accuracy, and simplicity of mechanism, and liability to accident in the hands of troops who might be comparatively inexperienced in the use of arms; secondarily, economy, rendered necessary by the limitation of the appropriation for their purchase, and, in view of the urgent necessity for the immediate procurement of breech-loaders for the National Guard, the ability to furnish the requisite number within a short time.

The board recommended unanimously the adoption of the Remington rifle musket, of the improved model manufactured for and submitted to this board (loading at assimilated half-cock, locking the breech-piece in the loading, withdrawing the firing-pin by a positive motion, and ejecting the shell on opening the breech), as the best arm, in all respects, for the use of the National Guard of the State of New York. In order to make it conform to the calibre used by the United States Government, the board recommended the adoption of the 50-100 calibre, although, but for this consideration, and as an independent proposition, they would prefer the 43-1000 calibre.

The board consider the Springfield, Peabody, and Ward-Burton guns especially worthy of attention and consideration; they all possess great merit and are of undoubted excellence. The representative of the Conroy gun was not prepared to submit that arm to the regular series of tests at Springfield, and the partial test, incorporated in the record heretofore submitted, was made at the New York Arsenal, when the salt water and sand test was made. The Roberts gun was also tested partially at the same time. The result is included in the record. The Conroy gun has many commendable features, is simple in construction, and susceptible of easy and rapid manipulation.

The board regret that the cost of the arms, and the inability of their owners to furnish them within the period fixed for ultimate delivery, prevented the selection of several meritorious guns for the test to which those preferred were subjected. The Whitney gun, particularly, which is similar in construction to the Remington, was among the best submitted, but these considerations precluded its selection for experiment with the others.

Among those which commended themselves to the board as presenting several excellent points, were the Barnakov-Green, the Joslyn-Tomes, and the Brown guns. The Duval gun, exhibited at Springfield by Mr. Prentice, of Montreal, possesses many good qualities. It is simple in construction, and easy of manipulation, but was not fired because of the inability of the exhibitor to procure suitable ammunition. The "Winchester Repeating Rifle" was tested and exhibited at Springfield, but was not entered for competition. The tests, however, are incorporated in the accompanying record. The board take occasion to say that, under the skillful manipulation of Mr. Addis, this celebrated arm maintained its well-established reputation.

The board desire to express their obligation to Lieutenant Henry McCall, U. S. Army, commanding the Springfield National Armory during the illness of Colonel Benton, for the extension of complete facilities for conducting their experiments, and take great pleasure in acknowledging his uniformly considerate courtesy.

Respectfully submitted, JAMES MCQUADE,

Brevet Major-General and Inspector-General.

SAMUEL WM. JOHNSON,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance, S. N. Y.

J. B. STONEHOUSE,

Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Received November 1, 1871, and approved. Issue order accordingly. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Immediately on receipt of the above report the following order was issued:

STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, November 1, 1871. }

General Order No. 22.

The board appointed by General Orders No. 11, current series, "to examine into the merits of various kinds of breech-loading rifle

muskets," having reported to the Governor the result of such examination, and recommended the adoption of the Remington rifle musket, improved model, for the use of the National Guard, the same is hereby approved and confirmed.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TESTS.
It was determined by the board that the arms presented should be subject to the following tests, viz.:

1. Rapidity of fire. Test—The gun to be fired from the shoulder, and the number of shots in a minute noted.
2. Accuracy of fire. Test—20 shots to be fired from the shoulder at a target 100 yards distant, 20 shots from rest at a distance of 300 yards, and 20 shots from rest at 700 yards.
3. Effect of sand and dust on breech mechanism, and working of the arm. Test—8 shots to be fired; then fine dry sand to be sifted over the breech mechanism when closed, and 8 shots fired, then fine dry sand to be sifted over the same parts when open, and 9 shots fired, the sand to be removed in each case by shaking the piece, or using only the hand, the piece then to be examined and cleaned.
4. Effect of defective ammunition. Test—The arm to be fired with six cartridges rendered defective in the following manner: 1. One cut longitudinally from the end of the case to the rim, and placed in the chamber with the cut upward. 2. One cut longitudinally from the end of the case to the rim, and placed in the chamber with the cut downwards. 3. One to be cut helically from the end of the rim to the base at the base, so that the firing-pin in the firing will pierce it. 4. One to be pierced through the base at four points. 5. One to be filed through the rim.
5. Effect of salt water. Test—The arm to be placed for three hours in brine, covering the breech mechanism and chamber; then to be exposed in the open air until the next day and 50 shots to be fired.
6. Simplicity of construction. Test—The arm to be dismantled and assembled and time occupied in each operation noted, and the arms to be examined with regard to the effect of the several tests on the mechanism of the gun.

RESULT OF TESTS.

REMINGTON, CAL. .50, WITH EXTRACTOR AND LOCKING DEVICE.

First trial—14 shots in one minute.

Second trial—16 shots in one minute.

Third trial—16 shots in one minute. Berdan cartridges.

Accuracy of Fire.

100 yards—See target No. 1.

300 yards—See target No. 2.

700 yards—See target No. 3.

Effect of Sand and Dust.—After last sanding the arm worked stiff for one or two shots, otherwise the gun worked well; no perceptible injury to breech mechanism.

Effect of Defective Ammunition.—No discharge of gas until the sixth cartridge was fired, which then was sufficient to slightly cloud a piece of white paper placed over the breech-block during the firing; no perceptible injury to mechanism.

Effect of Salt Water.—On attempting to fire the first cartridge it was discovered that the firing-pin was broken. A new pin was put in place and the gun again placed in salt water, and exposed in the open air the prescribed time. The piece was then fired, working rather stiff, and the extractor failed to throw out five or six shells.

Simplicity of Construction.—The piece was dismantled and found to be uninjured by the several tests. It was dismantled in 15 seconds and assembled in 59 seconds.

SPRINGFIELD, CAL. .50.

First trial—Broke firing-pin.

Second trial—18 shots in one minute.

Third trial—17 shots in one minute. Berdan cartridge.

Accuracy of Fire.

100 yards—See target No. 3.

300 yards—See target No. 5.

700 yards—See target No. 6.

Effect of Sand and Dust.—The piece worked stiffly for two or three shots after the second sanding. With this exception it worked well.

Effect of Defective Ammunition.—No escape of gas until No. 6, when a few small particles of powder were visible on the white paper placed over breech-block.

Effect of Salt Water.—Not very much rusted; gun worked well.

Simplicity of Construction.—The gun was dismantled, examined, and found uninjured. It was dismantled in 45 seconds, and assembled in 61 seconds.

WARD-BURTON, CAL. .50.

First trial—18 times in a minute.

Second trial—20 times in a minute.

Third trial—21 times and 1 miss fire. Berdan cartridges.

Accuracy of Fire.

100 yards—See target No. 7.

300 yards—See target No. 8.

700 yards—See target No. 9.

Effect of Sand and Dust.—After last sanding, the two first cartridges placed in gun could not be discharged. With the exception of being a little stiff, the gun worked well.

Effect of Defective Ammunition.—After No. 6 there was sufficient escape of gas to cloud very slightly a portion of the white paper placed over the breech.

Effect of Salt Water.—The bolt was considerably rusted, causing it to work rather tight for one or two firings; afterwards worked well.

Simplicity of Construction.—The piece was dismantled in 54 seconds and assembled in 16 seconds. It was examined when dismantled, and found to have sustained no injury from the several tests.

PEABODY, CAL. .43.

First trial—18 shots in one minute.

Second trial—25 shots in one minute.

Third trial—Was not fired.

Accuracy of Fire.

100 yards—See target No. 10.

300 yards—See target No. 11.

700 yards—See target No. 12.

Effect of Sand and Dust.—No perceptible difference in the working of the gun, excepting perhaps a very little stiffness.

Effect of Defective Ammunition.—After test 3, the extractor did not withdraw cartridges. No escape of gas perceptible on the paper.

Simplicity of Construction.—The piece was dismantled and found uninjured by the several tests. It was dismantled in 25 seconds and assembled in 45 seconds.

WINCHESTER, MAGAZINE GUN, CAL. .43.

This gun was tested only for rapidity of fire, making 23 shots in a minute, and from magazine 37 shots and 3 miss-fires in a minute, and for

Accuracy of Fire.—At 100 yards, see target No. 13.

CONROY, CAL. .43.

First trial—16 shots in a minute.

Second trial—Not fired.

Third trial—Not fired.

Accuracy of Fire.—Not tested.

Effect of Sand and Dust.—After second sanding the piece was worked with great difficulty; the insertion, discharge, and extracting of shells of the few first cartridges occupied considerable time.

Effect of Salt Water.—Not much rusted, and gun worked well.

Simplicity of Construction.—Not tested.

Two other Remington guns were presented to the Board—one without locking device or extractor, cal. .43 (Spanish gun); the other with locking device differing from the one first mentioned in the report. These arms were not subjected to all the tests, but such trial as was made of them proved that they withstood the tests equally well with the arm reported upon herein. Targets No. 14

* This gun was not cleaned before placing in salt water and exposing it to the atmosphere a second time.

and 15 are those of the Remington arm, cal. .43, at 300 and 700 yards respectively.

Attached to the report are diagrams of the targets. The target record of the Remington, cal. .50, at 100 yards range, shows the centre of impact from centre of target was 4.84 inches, with an absolute deviation of 4.58; at 300 yards, with the same arm, the centre of impact was 12.53; absolute deviation, 7.1. At 700 yards the centre of impact was 26.11, the balls carrying to the right. At 100 yards, with the Springfield B. L. R., model of 1868, cal. .50, at 100 yards the centre of impact was 5.93, most of the balls going to the right. At 300 yards the centre of impact was 4.2. At 700 yards the centre of impact was 55.46, all of the balls going to the extreme right of the target.

With the Ward-Burton with Springfield barrel the centre of impact was 10.66 at 100 yards; at 300 yards, 2.65; at 700 yards, 66.18. With the Peabody, cal. .43, at 100 yards the centre of impact was 1.12; at 300 yards, 11.04; at 700 yards, 40.79.

With the Winchester, at 100 yards the centre of impact was 6.54, nearly all the balls going up to the upper right portion of the target.

With the Remington, cal. .42, at 100 yards the centre of impact was 14.8, all the balls being splendid line shots and placed in the lower portion of the target below the bull's eye.

With the Remington, cal. .43, at 700 yards the centre of impact was 17.55.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, NOV. 1, 1871.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York during the month of October, 1871:

First Division—Colonel Walter M. Fleming, surgeon, with rank from October 10, vice O. Paine, resigned; Lieutenant-Colonel Jas. E. O'Brien, quartermaster, with rank from October 17, vice Geo. McClure, resigned; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Wisely, commissary of subsistence, with rank from October 17, vice F. Vilmar, promoted.

Fifth Brigade—Major John H. Bergen, judge-advocate, with rank from October 2, vice G. M. Stevens, resigned; Captain Josiah S. Colgate, ordnance officer, with rank from October 2, vice A. H. Purdy, resigned.

Sixteenth Brigade—Captain F. L. Wooley, ordnance officer, with rank from September 18, vice H. E. Bates, removed from district; Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. H. Van Brackle, assistant adjutant-general, with rank from March 17, 1870, original.

Twenty-first Brigade—Captain Jared M. Oatley, aide-de-camp, with rank from July 1, vice H. S. Miller, resigned.

Battalion Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Major Albert L. Wheldon, surgeon, with rank from May 13, vice Aug. Tankie, retired with former commandant.

Battalion Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—James A. Spaulding, second lieutenant, with rank from September 19, vice R. K. Dryer, promoted; John A. P. Walter, second lieutenant, with rank from September 21, vice F. W. Parmelee, resigned.

Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade—Julius F. Simons, first lieutenant, with rank from October 11, vice J. H. Cannon, resigned; H. Munson Beebe, second lieutenant, with rank from October 11, vice J. F. Simons, promoted.

Fifth Infantry—Louis Ploeger, captain, with rank from September 21, vice Wm. Krumwiede, resigned; Herman Kocher, first lieutenant, with rank from September 21, vice L. Ploeger, promoted; Eugene Charpiot, second lieutenant, with rank from September 21, vice H. Kocher, promoted.

Seventh Infantry—Major Moreau Morris, surgeon, with rank from July 4, vice J. C. Barron, resigned.

Eighth Infantry—First Lieutenant David P. Arnold, quartermaster, with rank from October 2, vice D. P. Arnold, resigned.

Ninth Infantry—Captain Edward O. Flagg, chaplain, with rank from June 13, vice E. H. Chapin, resigned.

Tenth Infantry—Daniel S. Benton, colonel, with rank from August 5, vice J. G. Farnsworth, resigned; Bernard C. Gardner, first lieutenant, with rank from August 3, vice Jno. A. Marlow, resigned.

Eleventh Infantry—Frederick Vilmar, colonel, with rank from September 23, vice Augustus Funk, promoted.

Twelfth Infantry—First Lieutenant Edward White, assistant surgeon, with rank from August 1, vice Merrill, declined.

Thirteenth Infantry—John W. Miles, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from September 26, vice J. G. F. Powell, resigned.

Twenty-first Infantry—First Lieutenant John P. Wilson, assistant surgeon, with rank from August 18, vice John P. Schuet, resigned; Levi Ellis, first lieutenant, with rank from October 2, vice W. H. Anthony, retired; Edward C. Felter, second lieutenant, with rank from May 19, original vacancy.

Twenty-second Infantry—First Lieutenant Rowland A. Robbins, quartermaster, with rank from October 2, vice W. C. Rogers, resigned.

Twenty-third Infantry—Edward G. Robertson, first lieutenant, with rank from October 2, vice Isaac H. Cary, resigned; Isaac B. Jacobs, second lieutenant, with rank from October 10, vice E. G. Robertson, promoted.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Major Melanethon W. Campbell, surgeon, with rank from April 30, vice A. E. Newcomb, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—John Moenich, first lieutenant, with rank from August 12, vice George Apple, resigned; Frank Frohlich, first lieutenant, with rank from August 10, vice Alex. Endres, resigned; John Diehl, second lieutenant, with rank from August 10, vice Robert Shafer, resigned; Elias F. F. Andes, first lieutenant, with rank from September 23, vice Benjamin Whitman, deceased; Andrew Bricker, second lieutenant, with rank from September 23, vice A. Wilper, resigned.

Twenty-sixth (Battalion) Infantry—James A. Norton, second lieutenant, with rank from August 16, vice J. W. Roberts, absent without leave; Major Warren E. Day, surgeon, with rank from September 2, original.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Eugene Groux, assistant surgeon, with rank from August 15, vice Bernhard Wilhelm, deceased.

Forty-fourth Infantry—James F. Pettit, adjutant, with rank from September 25, vice A. T. Eggleston, resigned.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Samuel R. Campbell, first lieutenant, with rank from September 26, vice E. C. Blackford, resigned; John C. King, second lieutenant, with rank from September 26, vice S. R. Campbell, promoted; Adam F. Brash, first lieutenant, with rank from October 2, vice H. H. Van Dolah, resigned; Michael J. Gaskley, second lieutenant, with rank from October 2, vice A. F. Brash, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Gustav Alting, first lieutenant, with rank from September 21, vice Geo. M. Curtis, removed from district.

Seventy-first Infantry—Ernest A. Des Marets, captain, with rank from October 10, 1865, vice S. W. Osgood, resigned.

Seventy-ninth (Battalion) Infantry—Major James Norval, surgeon, with rank from October 10, vice S. T. E. Beck, deceased.

One Hundred and Third Infantry—Major Fort Van Keuren, surgeon, with rank from May 3, original; Wm. R. Guile, adjutant, with rank from July 1, vice Chas. E. Babcock, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard State of New York have been accepted during the same period:

First Division—Daniel M. Teller, colonel and chief of artillery, October 31.

First Cavalry—Joseph Fleisohel, major, October 30.

Twenty-eighth Brigade—Stephen Clough, assistant adjutant-general, October 16.

Thirty-first Brigade—D. W. Hurdley, judge-advocate, October 31.

First Infantry—Charles W. Terrette, captain, October 18; Wm. Mackay, first lieutenant, October 18; F. F. Martinez, second lieutenant, October 18.

Third Infantry—Charles La Roche, second lieutenant, October 3.

Tenth Infantry—Edward K. Rogers, quartermaster, October 18.

Twenty-first Infantry—Jerome V. Deyo, commissary of subsistence, October 31.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Wolfgang Meyer, first lieutenant, October 26.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—H. J. Phillips, captain, October 3; Geo. M. Ockford, first lieutenant, October 3.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Guy F. Gorman, adjutant, October 30.

Forty-ninth Infantry—Frank J. Stupp, captain, October 26; J. Monroe Alden, first lieutenant, October 31.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—J. G. Baetzler, colonel, October 16.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Roche Le Fevre, captain, October 30.

Seventy-first Infantry—Samuel B. Jackson, first lieutenant, October 10; George C. Freeborn, second lieutenant, October 11; Chas. F. De Borel, first lieutenant, October 11; Chas. N. Swift, captain, October 11.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—Jacob Reichert, first lieutenant, October 11.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—William Bruce, first lieutenant, October 11; Charles Eagleson, first lieutenant, October 11.
Ninety-sixth Infantry—Henry Hollings, second lieutenant, October 31; E. M. Rosenbaum, captain, October 13.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. M., FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY N. G.—The proper position of a sergeant-major in marching in column is explained by referring to the following paragraphs, Upton's Tactics: Column of fours, paragraph 960; column of companies, paragraph 1,013; column by division, paragraph 1,125.

R. H. H.—1. The duties of judge-advocates are defined in article XLII., pages 150-2, General Regulations S. N. Y. 2. The correct position of the non-commissioned staff when marching in column, as authorized by the Tactics, is on the left of the column. There is only one exception to this rule, and that is found in paragraph 1,068, at route step.

C. R.—This correspondent asks: "Would you oblige a constant reader by answering a question through your valuable paper? A, B, and C are officers named in the order of their rank. A requisition calling for certain articles—among the rest 200 blanks—came into the office of A, who directed B to have them all supplied, 'except that only 100 blanks' instead of 200 'should be sent.' B ordered C to issue in accordance with A's instructions. C obeyed orders, and, in his endorsement, reported that 'all the articles called for on the enclosed requisition (except 100 blanks) will be furnished as directed by A.' The question is, did C's endorsement, or did it not, express his action in the matter? And secondly, would it, or would it not, be strictly accurate for him (C) to omit the clause in parenthesis ('except 100 blanks'). The question, you will perceive, is not one of form, but of the meaning of language." We should say that the endorsement quoted above was a correct statement by C of his action in the matter, and that the clause in parenthesis could not be properly omitted without rendering the sentence liable to two opposite interpretations; one, that all the articles in the requisition have been furnished, A having given directions to that effect; and the other, that the original requisition has been filled as A directed it should be filled; that is, by sending only one-half the blanks called for. Standing in connection with the previous endorsements and explained by them, we should say, however, that it was sufficiently accurate.

H. J. L., Leavenworth Arsenal.—A force of 2,500 under General Harney was sent to Utah in 1857 to protect the United States civil authorities in the discharge of their duties. This force reached Utah September, 1857, and on the 5th and 6th of October several of the supply trains were attacked and destroyed by a party of mounted Mormons, who a few days later cut off 800 oxen from the rear of the United States forces, and drove them to Salt Lake City. This force, of which Colonel Johnston afterward assumed command, was prevented by the snows of winter from reaching Salt Lake valley, and about the middle of November went into winter quarters on Black's Fork, near Fort Bridger. The Mormons were subsequently induced to submit themselves to the authority of the United States without bloodshed, and in the spring the troops entered Salt Lake valley and were stationed at Camp Floyd, forty miles from Salt Lake City, where they remained until withdrawn from the Territory, May, 1860.

JUSTITIA.—Your calculations are rather finely drawn for a muster, still your ideas are correct relative to the conduct of the present musters, but the lack of signature to your letter prevents its publication or extended comments.

FRANCE AND THE FRENCH ARMY.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "An Irish Papist," gives the London *Spectator* an account of recent observations in Paris, in the course of which he speaks of General MacMahon, the French army, and the future prospects of France, as follows:

The spirit of Paris seemed to me to be simply sick, but not sick enough to be sorry. I hardly spoke to one Parisian proper who did not deal in the same indiscriminate abuse of Napoleon, Trochu, Gambetta, Thiers; they had been betrayed and sold on all hands. If they had not been betrayed and sold, they must have beaten the Prussians ten times over. The idea that the terror and the fascination exercised by the populace of Paris over the government of the country had paralyzed or at least misdirected its energies seemed to have crossed no man's mind. Recollecting the odium which General Cavai-gnac incurred for the severity with which he suppressed the Reds in June, 1848, I was curious to learn whether MacMahon's popularity had outlived the far more ruthless massacre necessary for the conquest of the Commune. Notwithstanding indiscriminate pistolling of *pétroleuses* and summary executions on a scale unparalleled, MacMahon is the most popular soldier and I believe the most popular person in France. I don't know why it should be so, save that he renounces all political ambition, and appears to act merely from the motive of duty as absolutely as did the Duke of Wellington. The army, as is the way with armies, is said to have caught somewhat of the spirit of its commander. I was more than once affected by the altered bearing of the French soldier. The old gay and rather loose strut is a good deal gone. He looks subdued, but not the less manly. I heard on all hands that the spirit of *Chauvinisme* is much exorcised from the army, though still so strong in the populace, and even in the Assembly. But I also heard, and I believe, that by far the strongest sentiment in the army is the Bonapartist; also, that the French army is, as all armies in these latter days tend to become, more religious than it used to be—there seems to be some occult relation between arms of precision and austerity of life. If MacMahon were disposed to play the part of Monk in a Bonapartist restoration, I heard Bonapartists boast, and bitter enemies of the Empire sorrowfully admit, he would have next to no difficulty. But the Bonapartists frankly admitted that they could not count on the Marshal. It is an inestimable advantage to France at the present moment that there is at the head of the army a soldier who is truly and thoroughly the servant of the civil power, else its constitution might easily fall into the state of that of Spain, and become an affair of military *pronunciamientos*. By far the most important question in France, in a civil and interior sense, at present and for some time to come, is the temper and constitution of the army.

I met with no one who dared to hope that France would again settle down without more war, and without more civil war. It is pitiable to hear people speak in this way as of a terror in the air, over which they have no more control than over storm or pestilence, when but for their own passions and bad principles they might be the happiest nation on the face of the earth. I have said nothing of projects of other restorations than the Napoleonic. The reason is that I heard so little said on the subject. When I asked how the Orleans Princes were esteemed, I was told that they are highly esteemed; that at first, in the exuberance of their delight at returning, they made themselves too familiar with all comers, and that this was not wise; and that now they are generally regarded, in Louis the Eighteenth's words, as several Frenchmen the more added to the resident population, and nothing more. The sons of the Citizen King are, in fact, welcomed as so many royal citizens, and that is all. It is not so easy to indicate the regard which is entertained toward the Count de Chambord, which is more than respect, and yet less than loyalty. I found, however, a growing belief among even men of his party that he does not really wish to be king, and that the passage about the white flag in his last manifesto was intended to be accepted as a virtual abdication. It seems for the present, at least, to have had that effect; but the present tense passes fast in France. M. Thiers is the man of the hour and the situation, and is so allowed to reign with the forms of a Republic more absolutely and personally than did Louis Napoleon; but *au fond* France is monarchical, not republican, and the one possible monarchy, it still seems to me, is that of Henry V.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

GREAT activity continues to be displayed in the production of artillery in France. In the Loire district the cannon foundries are very busily employed. Some breech-loading cannon, upon a system introduced by Colonel Reffye, have been successfully submitted to very severe tests. Some of the cannon made of late have a range of 3 1-4 miles.

A FRANCO-GERMAN company has been formed under the title of the Rhine Steel Works Company, and has erected some vast establishments for the production of Bessemer cast steel. Tools have also been provided for the transformation of the ingots into rails, tyres, axles, rings for cannons, etc. The greater part of the works are now in activity, and the whole will be in regular operation with the close of the current year.

WHEN all the works of construction and repair are finished, the German navy will comprise seven iron-clads of an aggregate of 4,800 horse power and carrying 77 guns; one vessel of the line (steam), five corvettes (steam), seven despatch boats (steam), twenty-two gun-boats (steam), one transport (steam), one training brig, three other brigs, three frigates, and a ship used as a floating barrack. All these vessels, taken together and adding the iron-clads, carry between them an aggregate of 532 guns.

THE *Japan Times* says that in the interior of Japan there are to be found shops exclusively for the sale of European goods, and that where few, if any, Europeans have visited or passed through. Soap, perfume, clocks, colored engravings, and beer seem to be in general demand, while some shops deal exclusively in tables and chairs after the European fashion. Gas will shortly be introduced in the principal commercial town of Japan—namely, Yokohama, and in part of the city of Yeddo, the seat of the Mikado's government.

THE Russians appear to consider that by the conquest of Turkestan they have gained a second India, and to be earnestly bent upon improving the natural resources of the new province. The chief improvement on which they pin their hopes is extensive irrigation, by means of which they expect to raise large crops of silk and cotton. A project for irrigating the steppes of Dzizak is at present under consideration, several engineers having been employed by government in surveying the plain and working out a plan, which, if approved, will be put into operation at once.

It is officially announced that the Russian army is now completely equipped with the new Russian breech-loading rifles known as the Kreuka rifle. The sum allotted in next year's Russian budget for the marine department of the Black Sea will amount, it is stated, to 4,600,000 rubles (£736,000). This is a larger sum than has been allowed in preceding years, but still it is not sufficient *per se* to create a formidable Black Sea fleet. It is clear, however, that Russia is availing herself of the clause in the treaty of London by which she is empowered to maintain dockyards and build ships in the ports of the Black Sea. The Emperor Alexander has decorated M. Krabbe, the Prussian Minister of Marine, with the Order of St. Alexander Nevski, "in acknowledgment," according to the official bulletin, "of his exertions on behalf of the Russian navy in the Baltic and of his eminent services in recreating, organizing, and improving the Black Sea fleet."

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

BATCHELLER-LYON.—On Tuesday, October 24, by the Rev. Charles Grinnell, Lieutenant-Commander O. A. BATCHELLER, to MARGARET T., daughter of Dr. Henry Lyon, of Charlestown, Mass.

CLEMENTS-CLEMENTS.—In St. Louis, Mo., October 26, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, T. S. Rutherford, Esq., Surgeon B. A. CLEMENTS, U. S. Army, to Mrs. BELLE CLEMENTS.

GIBSON-THALL.—At Trinity Church, Rutland, Vt., on Tuesday evening, October 31, by the Rev. E. H. Randall, assisted by the rector, Rev. J. W. Harris, Colonel W. R. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Army, to FRANCES L., youngest daughter of Reuben R. Thall, Esq., of Rutland, Vt.

DIED.

WHEELWRIGHT.—At his residence, in New York city, October 31, in the 70th year of his age, WASHINGTON WHEELWRIGHT, formerly of the First U. S. Artillery.